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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Britain Steps Out Into Trade

MacCracken Dares U.S. Senate

Boston Has Its Coldest Day

Europe Feels Terrific Storm

Cuba Forgives Old Enmities

Spain Pulls Politics Off Air

THE British Government finally commits itself to state enterprises to help out its shipping and its idle coal miners. The Treasury announces it will finance completion of the giant Cunarder No. 534 to restore British predominance in the north Atlantic passenger trade. Taxpayers will assume a burden of £9,500,000 and 9000 skilled workers will return to the great hull on the Clyde. The Commons gives second reading to the hydrocarbon oil production bill, a state venture to make Britain self-supporting in petrol. This oil production will give work to 10,000 unemployed in the distressed Durham coal fields. Doubters declare big, fast ships will no longer lead and that petrol is not the future fuel—But the Government takes a hand in business at the points where business most needs help.

¶ France relaxes before the broad, confident smile of new Premier Gaston Doumergue. As he picks former premiers and famous military chiefs for his national Cabinet, violence fades out and only crowds waiting good news move through streets which soldiers and machine guns still guard. France rejoices in an end of petty party quarrels which threatened the nation. A great mental and moral transformation has set in. Observers wonder whether it may go on until it works wide changes, as in Germany and Spain—When the old thing gets too bad an aroused people generally brings in the new.

¶ The U. S. Senate experiences an unexpected sensation when William P. MacCracken Jr. refuses to appear before it to stand trial for contempt. The three aircraft officials cited with him for destroying correspondence demanded in the Senate's investigation of air-mail contract irregularities are on hand, but the former Assistant Secretary of Commerce in the Hoover Administration denies the Senate's authority to sit as a judicial body and his arrest is ordered—A significant inquiry is off to an unprecedented start.

¶ Boston breaks all official records with a temperature of 18 degrees below zero. Charles River Basin and Boston Harbor freeze up. The steamer Martha's Vineyard has trouble getting out of ice-blocked Nantucket Harbor. Cape Cod Canal is free of ice, but vapor "steam banks" render it unusable. New York City has its coldest day at 13 below. Hudson River has 14 inches of ice at Tarrytown. Lake Oneida has 48 inches. Lake Ontario freezes for the first time in 60 years—"I'm just celebrating your 64th anniversary," says Old King Cold to the U. S. Weather Bureau.

¶ Northwest Europe suffers from the most severe storm in many years. Winds of near hurricane force sweep across Germany and Scandinavia. As rain changes to snow, Berlin firemen join police and Nazi storm troopers in removing tangled masses of roofs, trees, wires and statuary from the streets. Hamburg, Breslau and Stettin report heavy damage. Copenhagen's streets are blocked by trees and débris. Baltic and North Sea shipping is endangered—With so many nations in a mental storm, it might be expected that the elements would do a little rioting too.

¶ Athens sees squadrons of airplanes perform overhead as Foreign Ministers of Greece, Turkey, Roumania and Yugoslavia sign a peace pact. They agree to recognize one another's frontiers for five years. Bulgaria cries that the pact is directed against its hope of changing the boundaries, but as a matter of fact the agreement is so considerately drawn that Bulgaria may be induced to join in—The world blesses the Balkan states for this honest effort to like one another.

¶ Cuba sees President Carlos Mendieta dissolve the army and organize a new "Constitutional" one, with statutes regulating pensions. No officers or soldiers will lose their jobs unless accused of crimes while serving former President Machado. All persons charged with conspiracy, rebellion, sedition and treason since Aug. 12, 1933, are granted amnesty. A new Government forgives all who tried to block or overthrow it—That means the new Government is assured it is going to stick.

¶ Spain takes two significant steps in its efforts to bring about a lasting internal peace. To preserve order and quash revolutionary movements the civil population will be divested of their revolvers, guns and knives. As its second move the Government will limit all political speeches to the natural range of the human voice and newspaper publication. It does something that may give many a weary one hope—It absolutely prohibits political speakers from using the radio.

Voters League Comes Out In Gill's Defense

Independent Group, in Report, Concludes Charges False

Accusations Sifted

Spokesman Declares They Were Used for Cheap Political Campaign

An elaborate point-to-point defense of Mr. Howard B. Gill, suspended superintendent of the Norfolk Prison colony, and sharp condemnation of the manner in which Mr. Francis X. Hurley, State Auditor, has conducted his investigation of the colony was issued today by the Massachusetts League of Independent Voters, representing about 1000 professional and educational leaders in the State.

After a detailed analysis of the charges and newspaper accounts leading up to the suspension of Mr Gill, the League, through its spokesman, Prof. James H. Sheldon, concludes that these accusations are false. Of Mr. Hurley the statement declares that "under the guise of making a professional investigation of the prisons of the State, he has conducted a political campaign based on cheap, sensational and often misleading publicity."

The league, according to Professor Sheldon, has found the charges to indicate the existence of a campaign to discredit the Norfolk experiment.

Taken Up in Order

The league takes up in order the accusations leveled against Norfolk and has analyzed them as follows:

1. Contrary to the impression, allegedly conveyed by the press, it was not Mr. Hurley's auditing department that discovered $460 shortage in the inmates' account, but Mr. Gill, who, not only rechecked and discovered the shortage, but urged the demotion of the responsible party. To the league this fact is pertinent for it indicates that the original cause of the whole investigation exonerates Mr. Gill from any fault.

2. The league statement then reviews a series of newspaper accounts, with the following headlines, which explain the stories: "Women Shovel Coal at Sherborn"; "Norfolk Inmate

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

Who's Who in French Crisis

Monarchists Ready to Return to Power If Tide Turns in Their Favor—Doumergue and Chiappe Strong in Public's Favor

By Sisley Huddleston

European Editorial Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Gaston Doumergue: It would now definitely appear that the former President of the Republic will succeed in calming the populace, which was really aroused to anger, first, by the revelations of police and political complicity in financial scandals, then by the terribly bad handling of the affair, and finally by the firing of the authorities on the manifestants.

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Gaston Doumergue

He had declared he would never emerge from his retirement in the South of France. In the Elysée he served seven full years, years which, despite the limited functions of the President, called for tact and skill. By his pleasant smile he won the hearts of the French.

It is one thing to be a smiling President and quite another to be the Prime Minister at a critical hour of France's destiny. Distinguished as the career of M. Doumergue has been, admirably as he has fulfilled all his duties, he is, as an active politician, almost untried. He has held ministerial posts, of course, including the post of Prime Minister for a few months before the World War. But, like most men who have risen to the Presidency in France, he was chiefly conspicuous for his inconspicuousness until he was elected to the chief magistrature.

Nevertheless, his popularity is now considerable, and with a good team of former Prime Ministers around him, he should succeed in restoring order in a sadly troubled country, in which there are the gravest problems now to be faced. It may be noted that he was, as President, a bachelor and a Protestant—probably the first Protestant to be President. He married Mme. Jeanne Graves at the end of his term.

* * *

The Duc de Guise: The name of the Duc de Guise has been mentioned more freely than for some years. He is the Pretender to the Throne of France—the heir of "forty kings who in a thousand years created France." His manifestos have appeared on the walls of the cities without provoking protest. If there is an upheaval, now or later, then certainly the monarchists are well organized; and it is efficient organization, rather than numbers, which may count in the event of a collapse of existing institutions. Yet, without such a collapse, the prospects of "Jean III" are obviously not great

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Duc de Guise

He is in exile, under the law that was passed by the Republic, living in the Manois d'Anjou, near Brussels. His predecessor, Philip, Duc d'Orleans, passed on in 1926 on Sicilian soil. Until he put forward his claims he was allowed to remain in the service of France and, in fact, carried out a number of diplomatic missions. Moreover, he was decorated by the French Government. Undoubtedly he enjoyed some popularity, and there has even been a desire to abrogate the laws which impose exile on the head of the royal house. But the Duke declined to abandon his hopes, and with his son, Prince Henri, Comte de Paris, crossed the frontier.

It should be noted that his children have contracted princely marriages, and that he proudly carries his rank in these days when monarchy is under a cloud. He is an able and dignified man. His son is an accomplished aviator. Doubtless the family would appeal to the French

(Continued on Page 4, Column 8)

Senate Defied, Orders Arrest Of MacCracken

Dramatic Scene as Air-Mail Scandal Gets to Upper House

Galleries Jammed

Four Charged With Destroying Correspondence Subpœnaed by Investigators

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—Mr. William P. MacCracken Jr., one of the four defendants summoned to appear before the bar of the Senate in connection with contempt proceedings growing out of alleged air-mail irregularities, refused to appear today, and defied the upper chamber.

The Senate ordered his immediate arrest.

In a dramatic scene today, the four tables that had been set up on the floor of the Senate for the defendants during their trial, remained vacant at the start and the crowded Senate and packed galleries were left without the accused as the trial opened.

The refusal was conveyed to the Senate by Mr. Frank J. Hogan, counsel for Mr. MacCracken.

The four defendants are:

Mr. William P. MacCracken Jr., former Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aviation and attorney for several aviation companies, from whose files the papers were abstracted.

Mr. L. H. Brittin, executive vice-president of Northwest Airways, who testified he had taken correspondence from the MacCracken files.

Mr. Gilbert Givvin, assistant to the president of Western Air Express, who testified he had taken letters and papers selected by Mr. MacCracken, and that he acted under orders from his chief.

Mr. Harris M. Hanshue, president of Western Air Express, who, according to Mr. Givvin, directed him to get the papers.

As the Senate met this morning tables had been installed in the semi-circular space that makes the "well" of the chamber, like a sunken stage. Two of these, holding three each, were for additional clerical force and prosecutors, while four smaller tables, about the size of bridge sets, were backed by two chairs each, for the four defendants and counsel.

Hogan Sets Off Bomb

Word from Mr. Hogan that he would not produce MacCracken, reached the Senate shortly before noon and created a sensation.

As the usual roll call was taken, a hurried consultation of Senators occurred around the desk of Senator Hugo L. Black (D.) of Alabama, chairman of the committee, as to the next action. With Mr. Black was Mr. Chesley Jurney, sergeant-at-arms, and members of the Black committee.

As the Senate came to order, Mr. Jurney announced he had cited the defendants and received a communication from one of them, Mr. MacCracken. This proved to be a refusal of the latter to appear, on constitutional grounds. The Senate had no power to sit as a judicial body in the matter, he charged.

Events leading up to the Senate inquiry were recalled. In a formal statement of his case, Mr. MacCracken, who was a former member of President Hoover's "Little Cabinet" and for many years has been secretary of the American Bar Association, claimed "privilege" as between a lawyer and his client for declining to bring his confidential papers before the Black committee under subpœna.

Demands Protection

Mr. MacCracken finished by demanding protection of the Constitution and a court trial.

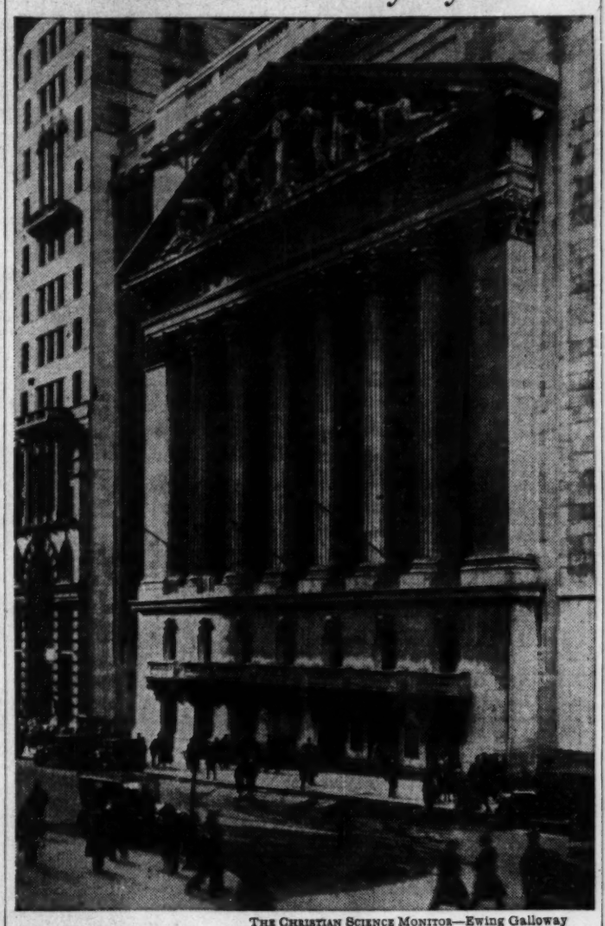
Rising quickly at the conclusion of the reading of the formal MacCracken statement, Senator Black presented a motion calling for the defendants' "immediate arrest." This was passed without roll call.

As Mr. Jurney, the sartorially impressive Sergeant-at-Arms, started forth on his mission of incarcera-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Stock Deals Restricted Sharply By Roosevelt Bills Sent To Congress

Door to Be Securely Tyled



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Ewing Galloway

Main Entrance, New York Stock Exchange

Ban Short Sales, Pools and Raises Margin Demands to 60 P. C.

Message Details Scope of Control

Spreading of Rumors Now Penal Offense—All Old Abuses Corrected

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—The long-awaited Administration move to regulate the stock exchange—embodied in a message from President Roosevelt and virtually identical bills in Senate and House was before Congress today, fruit of months of sensational investigation by a Senatorial Committee, and the result of the mood of a whole people after an era of damaging speculation.

President Roosevelt sent his message to Congress after the New York Stock Market had closed—having slumped severely all day in anticipation of the action—and the two bills were thereupon introduced. Senator Duncan U. Fletcher (D.) of Florida, chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, and Representative Sam Rayburn (D.) of Texas, chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, were sponsors.

Raises Margin Requirements

Briefly the Fletcher bill provides for stringent regulations of all types of security trading and insists upon a full disclosure of exchange activities. The Federal Trade Commission is given supervision of all stock exchanges, margin requirements are raised to a minimum 60 per cent, short sales are placed under Federal Trade Commission supervision, and authority to regulate such sales is granted to the commission.

The bill allows exchanges to maintain internal discipline if the discipline is in accord with Federal Trade Commission regulations. Exchange members are forbidden to borrow except from Federal Reserve banks. Customers' securities may not be hypothecated or loaned except with customers' consent.

A drastic provision is made against the manipulation of security prices. Such acts will be considered criminal offenses. Wash sales, that is, nonbonafide sales, are forbidden, as are matched orders, combinations of purchases and sales made to raise or depress prices. The spreading of rumors that prices are to change because of manipulation and the dissemination of misleading information is forbidden.

Specialists Must Register

The bill prohibits security dealers, acting through stock exchange houses, from being underwriters or dealers distinguished from brokers. The rôle of specialists in certain stocks is forbidden to members unless they are so registered. Even then specialists may execute orders only at fixed prices.

Other important features of the bill include the right for the Federal Trade Commission to have access at all times to brokers' accounts, dealers, and exchanges. The commission is permitted to have inspectors on exchanges and at meetings of exchange committees.

Exchanges will be required to pay an annual registration fee equal to one-five hundredths of 1 per cent of the total amount of sales on the exchange during the preceding year.

Balkan Frontiers Guaranteed Under Four-Power Pact

Agree to Consult Upon Issues Affecting Their Mutual Interests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

ATHENS, Feb. 9—Soldiers lined the streets and squadrons of airplanes buzzed noisily overhead while the Foreign Ministers of Turkey, Greece, Yugoslavia and Roumania signed the Balkan peace pact in the Aula Academy here today.

The pact binds the high contracting parties mutually to guarantee the security of one another's Balkan frontiers on the basis of the territorial status quo and to confer before taking any measures in circumstances affecting their interests. In particular they agree not to take any "political" steps against a nonsignatory Balkan state without mutual consultation. Nor will they assume any political obligations toward another Balkan state without consent of the other signatories.

While there is loud outcry from Sofia that the treaty is exclusively directed against Bulgaria's legitimate aspirations for removal of injustices caused by the peace treaties, it is pointed out here that the pact has been modified in several ways so as to avoid wounding Bulgaria's susceptibilities.

Omit Definition of Aggressor

Thus there is no definition of an aggressor. It was originally intended to insert the definition adopted by Russia and its neighbors in the Treaty of London last year where the aggressor is any state from which armed forces cross the frontier into the territory of another state.

This would have meant that Bulgaria committed a technical act of aggression every time any Macedonian comitadjis came over the border into Yugoslavia or Greece.

Moreover, in the opinion of observers here a phrase in the pact forbidding the signatories to take political action against a nonsignatory without mutual consultation was definitely inserted at the wish of Yugoslavia to enable the latter country to use a restraining influence on Bulgaria's behalf.

Grounds of Opposition

Nevertheless it is frankly admitted that the first effect of the new pact must be a temporary setback to the development of better relations between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria. Sofia wanted bilateral treaties between the Balkan states and is already describing the pact as specially designed to prevent friendship between the two branches of the Slav race in the Balkans and as a net to bind Yugoslavia anew to the Little Entente and France.

In reply it is pointed out here that the pact only ruled out forcible changes in the status quo.

The pact comes into operation on signature and remains open for adhesion of the two other Balkan countries, Bulgaria and Albania, subject to the approval of the original signatories.

Boston Assured Of $5,850,000 For Jobs, Mayor Says

PWA-Approved Projects Await Only Legal Right to Start

Work for the unemployed laborers, artisans, contractors and architects in Boston to the amount of $5,850,000 is assured, Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield announced today.

Active operations on the projects which, Mayor Mansfield states, have been approved by the PWA may be delayed for more than a month as there are many matters of "a legal nature and involving plans, contracts, bids and preparation of papers."

Mr. Henry E. Foley, corporation counsel for the city of Boston, is in conference today with Mayor Mansfield on the expediting of active operation on the approved projects for Boston. It was the corporation counsel who gave the Mayor assurance that the long delay was over and the federal stamp of assent had been placed on these enterprises.

Here are the improvements for Boston for which nearly $6,000,000 is to be expended:

For streets in Boston, $1,000,000; for sewer construction, $1,000,000; $2,000,000 for the public schools, including a West Roxbury High School and an intermediate school for South Boston; $1,500,000 for a new surgical building at the Boston City Hospital, and $350,000 for a high pressure water service at Brookline Avenue.

The Mayor further announced today that he is filing in Washington applications for approval an estimated $1,000,000 for the construction of a new bridge at Northern Avenue, East Boston; $350,000 for the installation of a two-way police radio communication system in Boston. The formal request for the substitution of his new City Hall project in place of the surgical hospital addition is also going forward to Washington at the same time.

In addition to these measures the Mayor is asking the Boston City Council for its approval for $250,000 additional for sewer construction in this city and for $250,000 more for street work, reconstruction and laying-out.

Taxi Drivers Return To Jobs in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—Taxicab service returned to normal in New York City today, the last group of striking drivers having shown up at garages to get their jobs back.

The agreement which the taxicab operators and the committee of 13, representing the striking drivers signed yesterday was substantially the same as that which Mr. Morris L. Ernst, mediator appointed by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, has been working since last Sunday to get the men to accept. It provides that drivers shall get 50 per cent of the $500,000 collected from passengers as a nickel tax on each ride since Oct. 6, 1933, the remainder to go to the operators.

The public's share of the pot, which has been a bone of contention since the court ruled several weeks ago that the collections could not legally be applied to aid the city's finances, will be in the nature of rebates of one-third the price of each taxi-ride as registered on the meter, to be made on three consecutive "bargain Mondays" beginning next week.

Beautiful Isles of Nowhere

* * *

Norse Flyer Undiscovers Discovery; And Pouf—Away Goes a Lot of Land

* * *

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OSLO, Norway—The usual procedure of discovery has been reversed. News reached here recently that as a result of an aerial voyage of exploration in the antarctic by Lieut. Alf Gunnestad, land will not be added to the map but taken away instead.

For the Douglas Islands, first observed from a distance by British fliers and then sketched, also from a distance, by a Norwegian whaler's captain, are not really there at all.

First intimation of their absence was given by the ship Thorshavn, which sent out a message that on Jan. 10 it had cruised over the Douglas Islands—or where they should have been at 66 deg. 28 min. South by 65 deg. 5 min. East—in a clear calm sea. The sounding apparatus had shown a depth of 2640 meters. And several days later the Thorshavn again cruised for many miles in the vicinity without sighting the mysterious isles.

So Lieutenant Gunnestad was sent over the region in an airplane. When he returned he reported that the islands definitely did not exist either at the position given or anywhere else in the neighborhood. All that stood out from the sea in their supposed position was a row of 40 or 50 large icebergs.

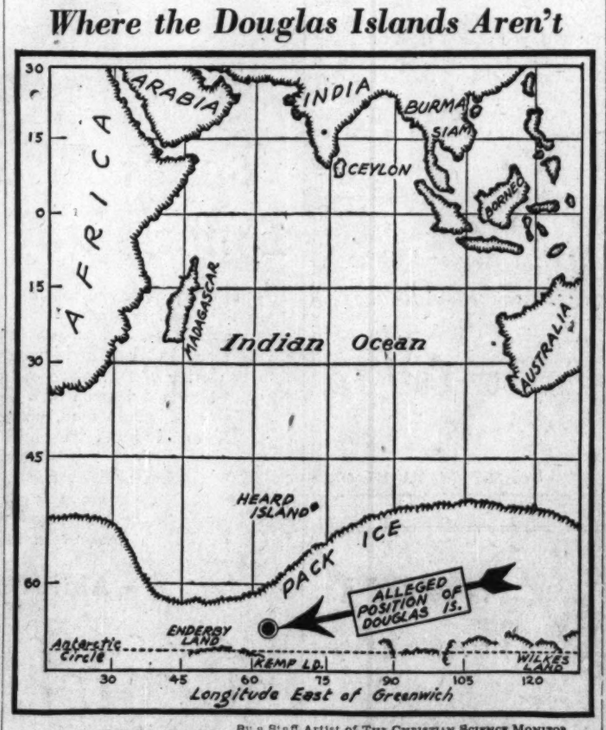
'Red' Might Parades Before Stalin Amid Heavy Snowstorm

MOSCOW, Feb. 9 (AP)—Soviet Russia's military might paraded through a thickly-falling snow before the delegates to the seventeenth All-Union Communist Party Congress today.

A full army corps—the Moscow garrison—tramped through Red Square while Mr. Joseph Stalin, head of the Communist Party, and other Soviet leaders watched from a reviewing stand atop Lenin's tomb.

Also present were members of the diplomatic corps.

Where the Douglas Islands Aren't



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Arrow Shows Their Alleged Position

Doumergue Calms France by Régime Of Public Safety

Five Former Premiers in Cabinet — Socialists Withhold Support

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Feb. 9—The confident smile of former President Gaston Doumergue as he constituted a "Cabinet of Public Safety" today brought peace and calm to the riot-racked city of Paris.

The personnel of his Cabinet follows:

Premier, Gaston Doumergue.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Louis Barthou.

Ministers of State, André Tardieu and Edouard Herriot—without portfolio.

Minister of War, Marshal Henri Pétain.

Minister of the Navy, François Pietri.

Minister of Air, General Denain.

Minister of Commerce, Lucien Lamoureau.

Minister of Communications, André Malliame.

Minister of the Interior, Albert Sarraut.

Minister of Finance, Germain Martin.

Minister of Justice, Henri Chéron.

Minister of Health and Hygiene, Louis Marin.

Minister of Education, Aimé Berthod.

Minister of Colonies, Pierre Laval.

Minister of Public Works, Pierre Etienne Flandin.

Minister of Labor, Adrien Marquet.

Minister of Agriculture, Paul Queville..

Minister of Pensions, André Rivollet.

Minister of Merchant Marine, William Bertrand.

Of these Messieurs Barthou, Tardieu, Herriot, Sarraut and Laval are former Premiers.

No further outbursts of violence disturbed the rest of Parisians last night. Abnormally large crowds, however, circulated uneasily along the boulevards under the watchful eyes of strong forces of police, and a number of companies of soldiers with the customary machine-gun units were quartered at strategic points throughout the city.

The wildly enthusiastic welcome accorded to M. Doumergue by the people of Paris made easier his task of forming a national government. All the important political groups in Parliament with the exception of the Socialists and a handful of Communists have announced their unconditional approval and support.

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Things Present

Causes of recent turmoil in France have a counterpart in American affairs. The first editorial deals with a situation which must be met vigorously and at once.

Hm—m! Here's a trick way to wash windows without having to wipe them! Yes, and a way to rejuvenate cooking grease after fish has been fried in it, so that it may be used even to fry doughnuts! "Kitchen Kinks" on the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page.

Perhaps you have a Scottie too. At any rate, don't miss "Timmy—His Day," on the Home Forum page.

Everybody who has taken, or is taking, music lessons, will enjoy and profit by today's Parable of Safed the Sage, on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Saturday brings the Progress in Education page (with its indispensable Parent Column), Interior Decoration and Antiques page, News of Art, Music, and the Theater page, and the weekly World News Map.

Mendieta at Work Reorganizing Army

HAVANA, Feb. 9 (AP)—The Government of President Mendieta tackled the problem of reorganizing the Cuban Army today. A decree signed last night provided for the immediate dissolution of the army, derogation of the military's organic law of 1926, and establishment of a "constitutional army."

The decree provides that "those who are serving actively at present and whose names are on army rosters on the date of this decree" will make up the new constitutional army. Former officers are guaranteed the right under the decree to collect pensions, provided they have not been accused of crimes while in the service of former President Machado.

Law and Order Measures Told by Madrid Newspaper

MADRID, Feb. 9 (AP)—The newspaper El Debate said today it had learned one of the first measures to be taken to preserve order and quash revolutionary movements would be a general disarmament of the civil population of Spain.

Officials, the newspaper reported, learned firearms had been profusely distributed throughout the country.

New Dam to Make The Monongahela Navigable All Year

Little City of Grafton in West Virginia Acclaims $12,000,000 Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRAFTON, W. Va., Feb. 9—New hope is enkindled in this little mountain city of 8000 persons, for test borings are now being made and $3,000,000 has been allotted to start work on a $12,000,000 dam authorized by the Public Works Administration. It will give work at once to 500 jobless railroaders and miners.

In other ways the big dam, with its 1500-foot wall of cement stretching between two hills and centering in a bend of the beautiful Tygarts Valley River, will affect the lives and fortunes of those who reside along a front of about 150 miles between Grafton and Pittsburgh. A lake 12 miles long will result.

Maj. W. D. Styer, of Pittsburgh, army engineer, says of the dam:

"Through the large reservoir it will be possible to store waters for release into the Monongahela River and insure navigation in times of low flow. The advantages in that can be seen in the fact that during the drought of 1930 the Monongahela was completely dry in places."

He said also that a greater abundance of water would reduce the mine acid content of the water and reduce damage to boats that ply the Monongahela. The Tygarts Valley River and the West Fork unite at Fairmont to form the Monongahela, which is described by Major Styer as one of the nation's most important waterways.

The army engineer, who has been in charge of studies on the Pittsburgh flood control project for five years or more, says that in 1928 the tonnage on the Monongahela was almost equal to that of the Panama Canal. With a steady year-round flow he predicts a prosperous expansion of shipping.

Here in Grafton a citizens' committee has been organized to take care of local developments in connection with the vast public work project. Releases from land owners have been obtained and on a total of 3900 acres perpetual easements will be purchased by the Government, with the owners retaining the right to the use of their lands, subject to the rise and fall of the waters of the lake created by the dam.

Harvard and Columbia To Meet in Radio Debate

A radio debate between Harvard and Columbia is scheduled for Saturday, March 10, at 6 p. m., on the subject: "Resolved, that the United States should build its Navy to treaty strength." Harvard speaking from Boston, will take the affirmative over Station WBZ, and Columbia speaking on the negative from New York over Station WJZ.

Prof. Joseph McGoldrick of Columbia, one of Mayor LaGuardia's "Brain Trust," holding office as Deputy Comptroller, will be chairman of the debate. Three speakers will represent each side and the debate is to last exactly half an hour. The Harvard Debating Council has been a leader in college radio debating, having participated in the first transcontinental radio debate with Stanford University, and the first transoceanic debate with Oxford University in December, 1931.

Cold Checks CWA Plans

Continued severe cold of February has resulted in a further delay to more than 2000 CWA projects all over the State. Sixty thousand to 70,000 men were forced to abandon their tasks because of the severe penetrating cold of the past few days.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

NEW MICRO-SENSITIVE RADIO TUBES

BY RCA *with 5 improvements that mean better* TONE!

1 Quicker start
2 Quieter operation
3 Uniform volume
4 Uniform performance
5 Every tube is matched

RCA RADIO TUBES
Cunningham Radiotron

Isn't It About Time?

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Farm reports	Studio speakers	Five o'clock revue: popular program.	Skippy sketch
5:15	Monitor Views News.	Babe Ruth Club		CBS dance music.
5:30	The Singing Lady	Tom Mix sketch	"Jack Armstrong".	Melody Mart
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Wizard of Oz	The Cosmopolitans	CBS soloist; orch.
6:00	NRA speaker	Evening Tattler;	Reports; news	Kaltenborn news.
6:15	Joe and Bateese	records; talks	Merry-Go-Round	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	Reports; sports	News; speaker	"Black and Blue".	CBS soloist; orch.
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Your Folks & Mine	Local dance music	CBS soloist; orch.
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	Studio speaker	Myrt and Marge	Reports; news
7:15	Don Quixote sketch	Billy Batchelor	Just Plain Bill	"As I See It"
7:30	Potash & Perlmutter.	After Dinner Revue	'Music on the Air'.	Raymond Pugh &
7:45	Becker Dog Story	The Goldbergs	Boake Carter, news	his orchestra
8:00	Ethel Shutta; Walter	Jessica Dragonette;	CBS soloists; orch.	Local dance music.
8:15	O'Keefe; orchestra	male quartet;	Edwin C. Hill	Chemistry talk
8:30	Dangerous Paradise	pianos; Rosario	March of Time,	Studio recital
8:45	Red Davis sketch	Bourdon's Orch.	news sketches	Modern Minstrel.
9:00	Phil Harris's Orches-	Frank Munn; Abe	Philadelphia Orch.	Local dance music.
9:15	tra; Leah Ray	Lyman's Orch.	Alex. Woollcott	Organ recital
9:30	Phil Baker; quartet;	Emergency Cam-	Denny Orchestra;	Le Paradis Band
9:45	vocal duo; orchestra.	paign Air Parade.	Whiting; soloists.	Reports; news
10:00	Piano recital and	The First Nighter	Olsen & Johnson;	Ted Hanson and
10:15	guest soloists	dramatic sketch	soloists; orch.	his orchestra
10:30	Local dance music	Dramatic sketch	Local dance music	News Service
10:45	News flashes	Dutchman Orch.	Reports; news	Mary Eastman;
11:00	Reports; sports	Forecasts; news	Ranny Weeks and	Columbia Orch.
11:15	The Poet Prince	NBC dance music.	his orchestra	CBS dance music.
11:30	Milton Ebbins and	Sen. R. La Follette.	Raymond Pugh &	Sign off
11:45	his Ambassadors	Local dance music	his orchestra	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WBZ, Address, Postmaster-General Farley, opening National Stamp Exhibition.
11:00 WNAC, Philharmonic Society's Young People's Concert, Ernest Schelling, conductor; Hulda Lashansks, soprano.
12:00 WEEI, WNAC, Address of President Roosevelt to Boy Scouts of America.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: Farm Bureau Federation program.

After Luncheon

1:00 WEEI, League for Industrial Democracy: "Labor and a New Social Order."
1:30 WNAC, Address by Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Press Club.
1:40 WBZ, WEEI, Metropolitan Opera: Howard Hanson's "Merry Mount," with Gota Ljungberg, Gladys Swarthout, Edward Johnson, Lawrence Tibbett and others; Tullio Serafin, conductor; John B. Kennedy, Milton Cross, commentators.
2:00 WNAC, Municipal Forum: Edwin J. Kenney, Mayor of Woburn.
2:30 WNAC, "A Horse Car Charter in an Airplane Age," Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia of New York City.
3:15 WNAC, First program from Opéra Comique, Paris: Act I of "Manon."
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Everett Smith.
5:30 WEEI, Economics in the New Deal: "The NRA and Industrial Control."
6:00 WBZ, Harvard-Columbia debate: "Resolved—That the United States Build Its Navy to Treaty Strength"; Harvard, affirmative; Columbia, negative.

Dinner and After

7:00 WBZ, Programs to and from Japan on the anniversary of the founding of the Japanese Empire.
8:00 WNAC, "Forty-five Minutes in Hollywood": preview, "Death Takes a Holiday."
8:00 WBZ, "Art in America"—"The Early Settlers and Their Homes," speakers.
8:15 WAAB, Opera, "Cavalleria Rusticana," from Boston Opera House.
8:30 WEEI, Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor.
8:30 WBZ, Banquet to National Commander of the American Legion.
9:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Studio Orchestra, Sylvan Levin, conductor.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, B. A. Rolfe's Orchestra; Robert Ripley; Lew White, organ.
10:00 WNAC, Program to and from Byrd expedition at Little America.
11:15 WEEI, Dedication of new transmitter of WCAE, Pittsburgh.
11:30 WEEI, "One Man's Family," sketch, from west coast.
11:30 WNAC, "Catherine the Great," dramatization.

Sunday's Features

3:00 WAAB, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Hans Lange, conductor; Vladimir Horowitz, piano soloist.
6:00 WBZ, Lotte Lehmann, soprano; orchestra, Arturo Toscanini, conductor.

In Old Days It Was News That Trains 'Expected' to Leave Boston on Time

Late arrival of trains is not unusual. Late starting, however, is practically unheard of. Yet in downtown Boston today hangs a sign which reads, "An express may be expected to leave Boston after 5:15 p. m. Nov. 18, and before 10:00 p. m. Nov. 19,"

This is in the form of a broadside issued by the Boston Worcester Railroad in 1848, one of an interesting group of these forerunners of the newspaper now being exhibited at the Old State House.

"What's going on" was just as current a question in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries in Boston as it is today. To meet that need, special events were reported on posterlike appeals known as a broadside. These were the "spot news" medium of their day.

A broadside was a hand bulletin containing various forms of publicity now combined in the modern newspaper. Shipping lists, speeches in Parliament, proclamations, sermons, or anything to arouse public interest was printed.

Newspapers in the early days did not contain a great deal of spot news, and they were not published with regularity. Thus the broadside was the "extra" of that period. It was used to advertise theaters and railroads, announcements of speeches and museum exhibits, Treaties were proclaimed and criminals sought by the same means.

The present exhibition, under the auspices of the Bostonian Society, shows only original broadsides. An especially interesting one is the full Declaration of Independence printed on July 4, 1776.

An advertisement by the Tremont Theater on Jan. 22, 1848, reads: "A most amazing and interesting showing of a brass steam engine, and a telescopic replica of the moon!"

And then in 1821 when the cadets of West Point came to Boston broadsides came out all over the city announcing the gala occasion.

Even in 1835 the power of the press was evident. In fact, the posting of one issue of this bulletin caused the much-read-about and historical "Garrison Riot." The issue was posted in Boston at the time of the abolitionist movement, denouncing George Thompson, an Abolitionist, brought over from England by William Lloyd Garrison.

The broadside was widely read and when the people learned that George Thompson was going to speak in downtown Boston they set out to "get him." He eluded them, however, so they, more angry than ever, went to Lawyer Garrison's office and led him about the streets with a rope around his neck.

Garrison got away by the help of the Mayor, who hid him until he could be secretly removed. A small but potent broadside distributed over the city would reach as many citizens as a radio speaker could today, and exert more influence.

English newsboys still use the broadside method of displaying the news. They carry placards across their shoulders with the days news in headlines.

Historic LOWELL COKE
Economical Dependable
Lowell Gas Company

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"10 MINUTE ALIBI" (Plymouth). A mystery whose intricacies are known to the audience but not to Scotland Yard. 8:30.

"RICHARD OF BORDEAUX" (Colonial). Dennis King in drama which has been unusually successful in London. 8:30.

Movies

FINE ARTS—"Thunder Over Mexico." Sergei Eisenstein's much discussed film. 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Massacre," with Richard Barthelmess and Ann Dvorak. Story of Indian brave and an uprising. Fenway at 2:10, 4:47, 7:24, 10:01. Paramount at 9, 11:23 a. m., 2:01, 4:39, 7:17, 9:55.

BOSTON—"The Poor Rich," with Edna May Oliver, Thelma Todd and Edward Everett Horton. Not yet seen. On stage, William Gaxton and Victor Moore, who lately appeared in "Let 'Em Eat Cake." 10 a. m., 1:11, 4:22, 7:33, 10:40.

STATE—"Moulin Rouge," with Constance Bennett and Franchot Tone. Not yet seen. 12:30, 2:45, 5:00, 7:15, 10.

METROPOLITAN—Janet Gaynor and Lionel Barrymore in "Carolina." Stage show, "Southland." 11 a. m., 1:56, 4:47, 7:38, 10:29.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"The Missing Clue," short detective film. "Around the Acropolis," a Magic Carpet travelogue; "Rhumba Rhythm," with Vincent Lopez and his band; other shorts and news reels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

Opera

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE—"La Bohème." Hope Hampton. 8:15.

Other Events

"LADY WINDERMERE'S FAN"—Presented by the Ford Hall Forum Players in The Barn, 34 Joy Street. 8:30.

"AND SO TO BED"—Presented by "The Amateurs" in Whitney Hall, Coolidge Corner. 8:15.

"MAKE YOURSELF AT HOME"—Presented by the Young People's Fellowship of Saint John's Church, Jamaica Plain, in the Parish House, Roanoke Avenue. 8:15.

TOMORROW

NEW ENGLAND CHEMISTRY TEACHERS ASSOCIATION—Meets in Melrose High School. At 10:30 a. m. visits Entomological Laboratory at 1156 High Street. Later, lunch, lectures, etc.

ART MUSEUM — Free guidance, "French Paintings," Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.; "Museum Treasures," Mrs. Sayward. 2.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Free movies at 3.

MASSACHUSETTS INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION SOCIETY—Talk, "Vocational Education from an Employer's Viewpoint," by Ralph M. Fullerton, following dinner in Hotel Westminster. 6.

TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB—Dr. Abram Leon Sachar speaks on "What Makes Public Opinion?" 1.

NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY—Pupils' recital in Recital Hall. 1.

BROOKLINE BIRD CLUB—Meet at North Station for 1:20 train. Walk to Devereux Beach and Marblehead Neck.

South India Wild Life To Be Protected by Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRAS — A society for the preservation of wild life in South India has been inaugurated by Sir George Stanley, Governor of Madras.

Objects of the society are to protect fauna and flora and to enforce existing laws and regulations relating to the hunting of game.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and continued cold, with lowest temperature 10 to 14 degrees below zero tonight; Saturday fair and not quite so cold; moderate northerly winds.

Forecast for All of New England: Fair, continued cold, tonight; Saturday fair, with slowly rising temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northerly winds tonight, diminishing Saturday, and fair weather tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	-14	10	New Orleans	58	72
Bermuda	60	64	New York	-14	12
Chicago	-2	12	Norfolk, Va.	10	38
Denver	34	56	Philadelphia	-6	16
Helena, Mont.	36	44	St. Louis	12	34
Jacksonville	58	72	St. Paul	4	12
Kansas City	18	34	San Francisco	48	62
Los Angeles	50	66	Washington	-6	24
Miami, Fla.	70	74			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Feb. 8.
B—Maximum Feb. 8.

High Tides at Boston

Friday 6:59 p. m., Saturday 7:31 a. m.
Height of tides 8.3 feet, 10 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:38 p. m.

Boston-New York $2
NRA
Leave Daily 589 Tremont Street Boston Hancock 1207
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Scribe Just Imagined 'Secret Meeting,' Say Residents of Needham

Dissatisfied with the efforts of police to solve the Needham bank case, a "secret citizens' committee" was organized to conduct an independent investigation at a meeting last night—in a reporter's overworked imagination!

This is the opinion concurred in by a Needham editor, real estate dealer, grocer, Rotary Club president, chief of police and minister after questioning by the Monitor today concerning newspaper accounts of alleged friction and inefficiency in the joint activities of Boston and state police.

Printed reports that a secret committee of citizens had hired private detectives to run down dozens of valuable clues foolishly ignored by the state police evoked a hearty laugh from Mr. Michael J. Barrett, state trooper attached to the headquarters of the Public Safety Commission in the State House.

Mr. Arthur P. Bliss, chief of Needham police, knew nothing about the "meeting" of the citizens' committee, and no more about "friction" within the separate police forces cooperating in the hunt for the Needham bank slayers. The chief scoffed at the report that valuable clues had been ignored by police.

Motion Pictures

Thunder Over Mexico

It is apparent that the American reverberations of "Thunder Over Mexico" have vanished. The large audience which viewed the initial showing yesterday afternoon at the Fine Arts Theater was contented with seeing at least one of the 35 miles of film made by the Russian director, Sergei Eisenstein. Even this small fraction of a stupendous work revealed the great beauty of the countryside, cut deeply under a layer of social dacadence, pleaded touchingly the cause of the peon.

Sergei Eisenstein is not a dispassionate observer. He carries his social precepts wherever he goes. Whatever he sees, even nature herself, seems to bear the imprint of his philosophy. Replace the peon with a muzhik, the haciendado with the Russian land proprietor, and the same theme holds, the same hatreds, clashes and destinies.

The precipitous cutting and mounting of "Thunder Over Mexico" were not done under the Russian's supervision. His famed "montage" is lacking. Perhaps it is fortunate, for as it is, the cup runs over and certain agonizing moments are carried almost beyond endurance. The abrupt changes, the recurrent palimpsests are wanting, the scenes follow simply in sequence. The peon is first found working meekly amid the Magueys; he courts, brings his betrothed to the haciendado for sanction; she is treated with disrespect by a guest; he revenges the offender and pays, along with other peons, the extreme penalty of "death with horses." The penalty is shown down to the last detail, dragged out to the extreme. We would have been spared the sight and have welcomed some fragments of the other miles of film. The plot is served up with heavy accent, and emphasis.

"Thunder Over Mexico" may be viewed for photographic skill. The first dozen shots of Aztec relics are superb; how we longed for more! It may be viewed for anthropological interest, Sergei Eisenstein has an eye for the peculiarly native traits. By the end of the showing one's attention has been drawn to the strange mixture of the Spanish, the Aztec, and even the Oriental characteristics—the languishing movements, the slow gate, the peculiarly fitting temperament to the sunny cactus-grown country. Sergei Eisenstein was carried away himself by the beauty of these simple folk against their austere background. Transposed later to that symbolic harbinger, the turbine, the peon seemed strange and awkward.

Viewing this film, we wonder, with Mexico so close at hand why our own directors have not put their cameras to such use. Sergei Eisenstein's work invariably combines poetic vision with technical accomplishment.

Boston Snapshots

Two and a Half Cent's Worth—If "two sparrows were sold for a farthing" today, a gentleman seen lately at the edge of the Common has been holding 2½c worth in his hand. We are told that a "bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," but this admirer of sparrows is not content until he has a sparrow perched on each of the five fingers of one hand—a handful valued, therefore, at the equivalent of 10 "in the bush."

He has been seen often during the present cold wave, standing at the Tremont Street edge of the Common, holding out his hand until five friends have taken their places. Then he throws pieces of corn into the air and the sparrows shoot upward to catch them before they fall.

Pigeons Welcome Edison Heat—Do pigeons have cold feet!—Not if they live in the neighborhood of Norway Street, for here they are gratefully accepting heat provided by the Edison steam heating concern. In the middle of the icy pavement, like a sudden tropical valley in Alaska, there is an oasis of comfort in the form of a manhole cover. Beneath this iron plate are the steam pipes of the heating company. Above it, at intervals, rises a cloud of inviting steam.

Swooping down into this vapor, as the Phœnix fluttered into the smoke of the fire of his rebirth, pigeons land on the warm metal to depart later comforted and refreshed.

Gulls Enjoy Free Lunch—Ice yesterday forced steamers which usually negotiate the Cape Cod Canal, to take the outer route. It also enabled adventurous boys to walk between the tips of T and Commercial Wharfs. But, at the same time, it prevented many Harbor gulls from getting at their usual food supplies.

While Back Bay pigeons warmed their feet on a manhole cover, many of these gulls found comfort of their own in a most enjoyable free lunch at Salem Willows. They found this food nicely done up in paper bags, in the vicinity of the new swimming pool.

When CWA workers employed in the construction of the pool desisted from their labors at noon, they found that little more than a few crumbs were left for them.

Lover of Art—Pedestrians hastening past Horticultural Hall yesterday afternoon were amazed to see a gentleman clad in a voluminous fur coat standing before a small kitchen table in the middle of the sidewalk, resolutely contemplating the sunset beyond Westland Avenue. The table, which was in danger of collapsing at any moment, bore a canvas. One of his mittened hands held a brush. On the canvas the rosy tints of evening, as they were reflected on the bastille-like walls of the storage warehouse, were rapidly being reproduced.

Inquisitive passers-by halted for a few moments to peer closely at the painting. The artist was apparently as oblivious of their presence as he was of the biting breezes.

"Nose for News" is Cold—Nothing can stop a Monitor reporter when the scent of a good news story is picked up—nothing, that is, except a burned-out bearing on the official conveyance. Yesterday, steadfastly setting their faces toward Provincetown two representatives of the Monitor set out. Near Kingston the motor voiced its distress in a slight tapping and before long it was knocking in the style of a boiler factory.

Thundering down the road it limped, in a search for the nearest railway station. This was easy enough to find—but unfortunately no train was expected until late in the afternoon. And so the trembling car hammered its way back to Weymouth where it was met by another Monitor vehicle. In it the reporter and photographer, armed with rugs—and even a hot water bottle—resumed their journey. The water bottle was refilled at New Bedford.

Liquor Profit—Not Welfare—Is Basis Of Druggist-Package Store Battle

At one time they were "apothecary shops." Next they were pharmacies, or drug stores. Now they are just places where one can buy chocolate sodas, ham sandwiches, automobile tires, hot water bottles, magazines, alarm clocks, toys, some drugs and —alcohol.

And the sale of the latter appears to have presented—surprising as it may seem—some new problems. As apothecaries, the merchants found their duties simple. As drug store proprietors, their jobs began to get a little complicated.

As would-be liquor vendors, however, they discovered new and unsuspected troubles. The Legal Affairs Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature now has the responsibility of ironing out some of them, and a number of bills before it reveals the nature of the difficulties.

"Black sheep" of the profession, some of the druggists said, might be brought back into the fold if restrictions on the sale of alcohol were tightened. They deprecated the fact that some of their fellows displayed liquor and liquor advertising in their windows. They charged that bootlegging alcohol is still a menace and that blended liquors are inferior in quality. They laid much of their troubles to the "mistaken" belief of package stores, disappointed in the lack of sales, that drug stores are "cutting in" on the liquor trade by dispensing alcohol without restriction.

One bill would require a druggist to be in business for at least a year before being certified for a liquor license. Its purpose, according to the sponsor, was to eliminate those who use this method as a "smoke screen" for getting into the liquor business after having been refused a regular liquor store license.

And one legislator remarked: "I'm wondering if this is going to be a fight over who is going to make money out of liquor, or to regulate the sale of it."

Watching the druggist in the process of learning that the drug business and the saloon business perhaps do not mix, the legislator's question appears well taken.

'Mail Box' That Yells for the Police Gives Boston Man Unexpected Thrill

All was quiet on Stuart Street, except for the passing of an occasional motorist or a few hurrying pedestrians. A policeman stood on the corner of an intersection directing the little traffic that came along.

Then it happened!

Loud, staccato peals of a burglar alarm suddenly rent the air in frantic succession.

The policeman pricked up his ears, sniffed the wind, and started up the street pell mell. Persons on the sidewalks disappeared as if by magic into doorways. Heads peered around corners as the big "Blue Coat" went paddling by. Some of the braver ones fell in behind, hoping to be on hand when the arrest was made.

Finally, the officer reached the door from which the clanging was coming. He rattled the door, but with no results. Then he looked in.

"It's empty," he said. "Hasn't been occupied for some time."

"What's the matter," shouted a bystander, "have they got away?"

"Nobody's broken in here," yelled the policeman trying to make himself heard over the shrieking bell. "This is the work of some prankster, and I'd sure like to get my hands on him."

Just then a squadcar drove up and the burglar alarm officer quickly stopped the clanging.

The crowd broke up. The policeman started back to his post, when a shy little man in gray with a leather sack across his shoulder walked timidly up to the policeman and tugged at his sleeve. "Pardon me, offi-ther, but it-th all my fault."

"Your fault? Whaddya mean, Uncle? How would it be your fault?"

"Well, you thee, I tried to th-tick a letter under the door and it wouldn't go, tho-o I rattled the door and thith thing thtarted to ring," he giggled. "I ain't done anything like thi-th thinth I wuth a kid on Halloween."

Farm and Child Stories Given Vermont College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., Feb. 9—Two recent gifts added 550 volumes to the collection of Billings Library of the University of Vermont.

Dr. Henry C. Taylor, director of the Vermont Commission on Country Life presented a collection dealing for the most part with agricultural economics in the United States and abroad. The Vermont library experiment committee donated a collection of about 250 books suitable for children's reading to serve as a nucleus for a more representative collection of such books.

Sanberg Reaches Chilean Post

SANTIAGO, Chile, Feb. 9 (By U. P.)—Mr. K. F. Sanberg, the new Norwegian Minister to Chile, arrived here yesterday.

Town Government Declared an Outworn Unit in U. S. System

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—The gradual abolition of the township as a unit of American local government is advocated by the committee on county government of the National Municipal League in a written report by Mr. Arthur W. Bromage, professor of political science at the University of Michigan, and made public here today.

Township government is archaic and has outlived its usefulness, the league holds. It overlaps and duplicates identical services rendered by city and county governments and performs these services with much greater cost to the taxpayer than could the city or county. Millions of dollars a year are roughly estimated to be wasted on maintaining township inefficiency.

Highway administration carried on by towns is termed bungling and costly. Local health "experts" are said to be inexpert; justices of the peace often "lack professional qualifications," and such a system of election provides too many officers for an economical and coördinated local judiciary.

Professor Bromage scouts the long-honored theory that the township is a training school for democracy. It was, in the days of the stagecoach, he said, but interest of the citizens today in town government is obviously waning.

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Not All Is Farm Drudgery But There Is Much to Heed If One Would Find Freedom

One Must Have Certain Aptitude for Settling Down and Often a Very Few Dollars a Week Span Gap Between Serfdom and Mastership

Part-Farm-Part-Factory Series
Fifth of 12 Articles

By Henry J. Sowerby

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Compare the present subsistence farmward movement, now being encouraged by provisions of the American recovery act, with the previous course of events on the land, and one discerns the beginnings of a strange and perplexing revolutionary movement.

Although many of us are attracted by the country as a refuge from city pressure, we have been accustomed to look upon any movement from city to farm as a backward step. The building up of a big-city civilization has required such perfection of technique, and is maintained by such immense energy, that it appears to be the acme of human achievement and a guide to future development.

Progress for two centuries has been closely connected with a steady drift from farm to city. Cries of "back to the land" have been raised, but usually when the mechanism of industry has been temporarily out of gear. Generally speaking, the movement has been toward the higher wages, the greater excitement and the more advanced efficiency of city life.

Any talk today, therefore, of a reverse trend—from city to the land—is likely to arise not from choice, but from force of necessity. Men will go landward, not from any burning faith in the plow and the milk pail, or from a yearning for the peace, the poetry and the friendship of nature, but from a sense of discouragement in city life. They will set out on a flight from ill rather than a positive quest for good. Before they come to terms with country life, then, as a permanent institution—before they cultivate a real love for the country home, a thoroughgoing mental adjustment must take place.

Not a Backward Move

It is believed that the new movement, which, as subsistence farming, part-farm-part-factory or some form of homesteading, has already gained momentum in various American states as a palliative for unemployment is not retrogressive, but a new direction for future progress. This may be so, but a long and happy apprenticeship to New England country life leads me to insist that it can only be accomplished if attended by an almost revolutionary change of attitude.

Flight from a problem is not the most promising start. Frequently it means failure—or if it leads to success it is usually by way of determined, even heroic struggle. By such a way our Pilgrim forefathers succeeded. But they were in a sense equipped for their task. They left their motherland, Britain, in a day when it was one of the poorest countries of Europe.

The comfort-loving age had not opened. To have to go to a neighbor's to get fire because there were not yet any matches; to have to look after one's own crane, jack, spit and spothook in the kitchen and to string the apples on the poles to dry, was no hardship to men and women of that day—particularly those whose lives were trained to a dominating ideal.

But we have changed since then. Were our luxury-laden cities in a year or two or five or ten to resume their normal course, I should expect that a majority of the newly converted homesteaders — whether they were living on $62 a year like Thoreau, or were trying the more complex mechanical plan of an experimentalist like Mr. Ralph Borsodi of New York on $2500—would gladly forsake their rustic tranquillity for the dazzle of the rejuvenated city. From all present symptoms in the great city, however, the new country experiments seem likely to be free for some time from the magnetic pull of the metropolis.

New Code of Ideals Needed

If the country-refuge is to be successful, if it is to win confidence and eventually to become a permanent habitation and a new mode of living, it must have a sound economic foundation—although country values are different from those of the city and the city man must modify his conception of what soundness means when he programs for the country home. If it is to bring itself into tune with our civilization, it must, through part-time factory work or otherwise, obtain additional resources to enable it to share the benefits of modern invention—guarding, however, against overmechanization in the light of the city's sad experience.

But above all—and this is the particular subject of this article—it must have a new code of ideals to supply the driving force of the new mode of life. One can easily work out a scheme for transplanting people from city tenements to subsistence farms, but one cannot transplant their city aspirations, city habits and city social system with them.

If your interest, your enthusiasm, or philosophy of life still bring you hopes of increasing profit, expanding influence or business; if you are still absorbed in the stock tables; if you believe that progress lies in the multiplication of physical comforts, in the addition of new appliances for demolishing time and space—then your place is the city—at least it is not the country. The country home calls for an entirely new attitude, a new outlook on life, before it can make itself seem a permanent institution.

Not All Is Drudgery

The average city man will tell you that the main obstacle in the way of his venturing upon life in the country is the drudgery—the drudgery inseparable from homesteading. Considering that to some ardent believers in mechanical invention almost anything in the nature of physical labor is drudgery, and considering that a certain amount of physical exertion is unavoidable on a country place—and very interesting most of it is—one is bound to admit that there may be some basis for the difficulty.

Yet modern invention has mitigated some of the worst terrors of this dread word, for even if you cannot afford a small $200 tractor for hauling, you can probably pick up a 1½-horsepower engine for sawing stove wood, or you may see your way to a canning or washing device for the household and everyone can afford a wheel hoe that works your whole garden in no time at all.

But there is something deeper than simple drudgery behind this aversion. There is, you will probably find, the thought of the strain of responsibility and vigilance that goes with country life. In the homestead each man is his own Admirable Creighton. He must be ready to fend for himself in all manner of ways that would not be necessary in the city. You cope single-handed with every eventuality that arises on your place. If your roof springs a leak, or your chimney erupts creosote, or your window loses a light in a blizzard, or your pump fails to draw, or a floor-board gives way, you cannot as the city man does, telephone for an emergency squad who take over the job, leaving you nothing to do—except meet the bill.

You Do the Job Yourself

Unless you have more means than the country usually provides, you get your ladder, or your nails and tool-kit and make the repairs yourself. For one used to the cars and cushions, the punctual service and circumscribed duties of the city it is a severe change to find oneself lord of a house, barn, family of stock, however small, and five or ten or more acres, with the duty of doing all that is necessary to run the concern himself.

Is this not retrogression? Is it not a return to the primitive, from which the city has been at great pains to lift us? It may be a step down in the standard of living. But are we not too ready to demand that our standard of living remain up, and to pay no attention whatever to the fact that our standards of self-reliance, resourcefulness, helpfulness to others and soundness of judgment may be at the same time slipping down?

You will find that whatever is lost in standard of living in the country is more than made up by compulsory improvement in those other qualities, through the call to pilot the homestead through all the uncertainties and rigors of life in the open.

Probably none of us would go into the country merely to be improved. Emerson may say that "cities force growth and make men talkative and entertaining, but they make them artificial," but we would not object so much to being artificial—other things being satisfactory However, you may be assured that the country has an attractiveness of its own.

Makes for Hominess

Despite its obvious disadvantages in cultural matters—which modern invention is rapidly minimizing—indeed the prospects of pleasant community enterprise are far more advanced in many country places than is possible in the big city—it affords a hominess that cannot be described. Even the deserted, forlorn-looking farm areas of New England will show you a large scattering of sturdy families far too contented to indulge in dreams of the city.

The city has so far taken to itself the monopoly of cultural attractions, but it makes burdensome demands in return. Its method of compartmenting our lives renders them patchy and disconnected, if not restless. The business, for example, is entirely separate from the home.

The business proprietor or wage-earner must leave his home and family in the morning and think about something else all day—probably even at night he has to seclude himself with ledger or typewriter. Hurried meals at the restaurant, amusement outside at the movie or concert help to drain the home life of its good things, while the wedging of social obligations into remnants of free hours, complex almost as planning a railway time-table, seems to take human relationships far away from the normal and the free.

Always Something to Do

Such a life may be varied and full of interest, but once you settle into the life of the country—it may take you some time to do so—the essential unity and rightness and harmony of your existence with its tempo keyed to that of nature itself, soon begins to grow upon you. You find your home the natural center of all activity. The family is fully occupied in running it—there are no hours of boredom for the radio or the car to help you dispose of.

Your jobs—if you are ever to like the country—never seem mere chores. Each one has an interest of its own and all of them combine to fill your day with interest and variety, every now and then bringing an emergency to test your ingenuity and self-reliance.

It is an alert existence, full of interest and pleasant human relationships. Every neighbor is a friend, ready to lend assistance at a moment's notice in case of need; to see one is to stop and exchange a few words. You are never too busy for that. If you need a tool, or if you need help and advice on how to solder your pump, sharpen your saw, shingle your barn, spray your trees, chase away your woodchucks—you have only to stroll over to your neighbor, look around his barn and henhouses, hear or tell the latest news, and then state your mission and accept the help.

Where Serfdom Begins

It would be absurd to suppose that everyone has a taste for such a life or could turn it to good account—especially after the pitch of nervous, restless efficiency that the city has developed during the past 150 years. One merely points out that it is a good life, and, taking the measuring stick of human contentment, it offers satisfactions that the city will never equal. What it has mainly lacked hitherto has been economic security. If you cannot make ends meet, life on the homestead lacks its freedom and drudgery sets in.

Even then, there is no such thing as poverty on the land. A neighbor living on half of what would keep a city slum dweller, may be known as having a hard time, but self-respect is the privilege of all alike regardless of possessions. In one well-remembered New England farm community, a few dollars a week to most of the families would have made all the difference between real freedom and a hard struggle. The majority of the men would ride off in their ramshackle cars to work a few days or weeks at the sawmill or on the roads or at some factory in a near-by town to earn enough to fill the gap in the year's budget.

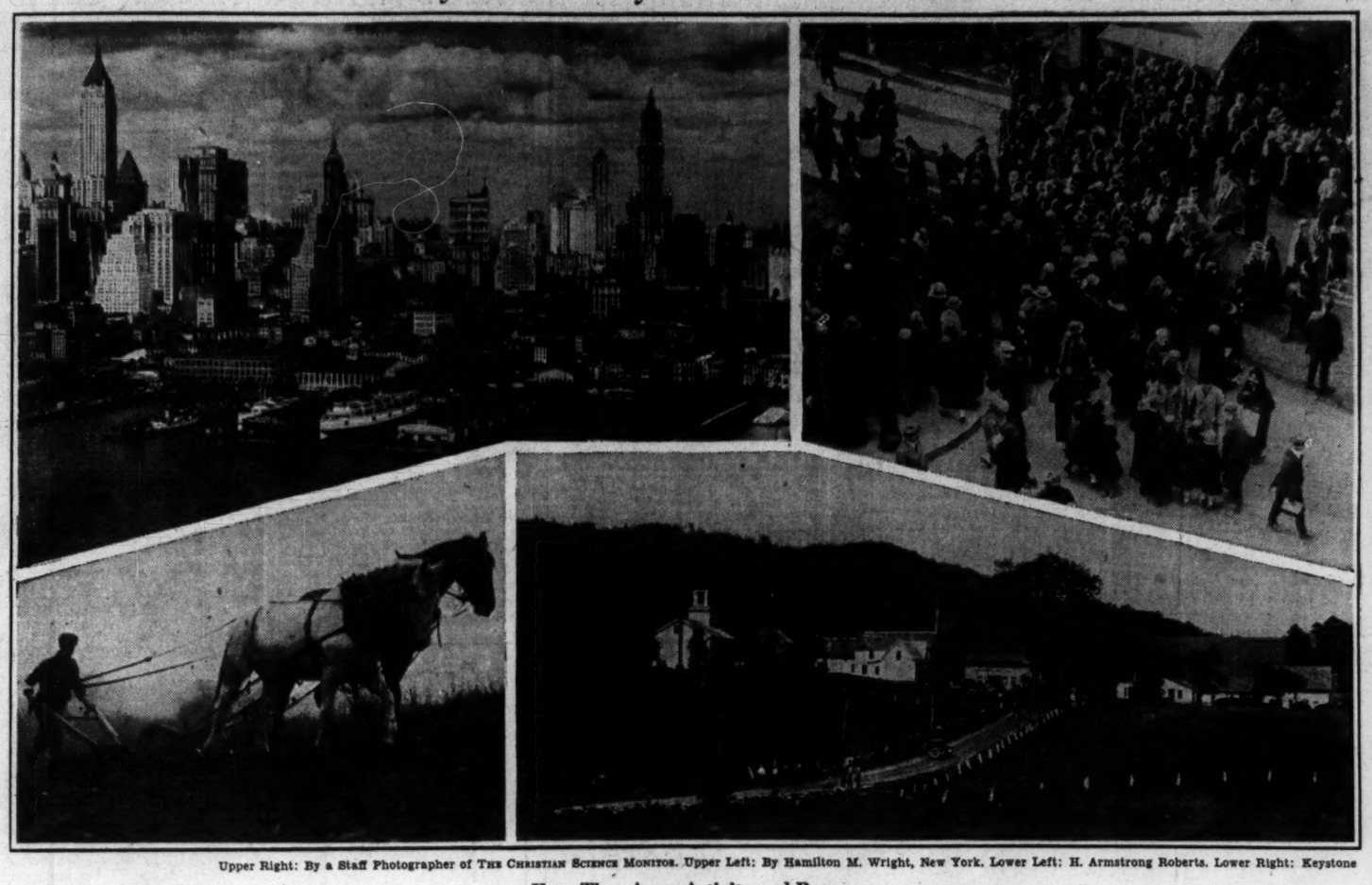
Where Freedom Begins

Guarantee a $5 or $10 a week margin—say, by part-time factory work—and you are likely to find some of the sturdiest and most resourceful citizens of this country flocking to the new settlements. There will be a replanting of that upright, responsible, sound-thinking element, so needful for the self-control and stability of the nation—an element that the big city borrowed and never paid back.

And if that vast fund of ill-directed idealism that today sends so many in quest of possessions, quick effect, leadership and other unsatisfying trails were once to alight upon the homestead as a likely means to a better community life, the homestead would cease to be a mere refuge. It might even become the foundation of a new trend of progress.

One shrewd explorer into the matters of society and solitude discovered this about our whole problem that—"it is not the circumstance of seeing more or fewer people, but the readiness of sympathy, that imports."

City and Country—Each Has Its Charms



Upper Right: By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor. Upper Left: By Hamilton M. Wright, New York. Lower Left: H. Armstrong Roberts. Lower Right: Keystone

Here They Are—Activity and Peace

Top Left—Lower End of New York Seen From the Brooklyn Pier of the Brooklyn Bridge. Upper Right—Crowded Streets Like This One in Boston Have No Place in the Country. Lower Left—The Soft Turning of the Sod Loosens a Freshness of Earth Unknown to the City Dweller. Lower Right—Plymouth, Vermont. Just a Tiny Country Hamlet, But Here a President Was Born: Calvin Coolidge.

Library Hours Expand For Harvard Students

Opening of Harvard University library until 10 p. m. evenings, from Monday to Friday inclusive, begins Feb. 12. Both the main reading room and the stacks will be open evenings until June 14, and on Saturdays until 6 p. m.

Early closing of Widener Library was first undertaken in September 1932, as part of the university's general economy program. This was considered an emergency measure, and it is the desire of university officials to extend library hours back to normal as quickly as possible.

Zooms of Planes Arouse Winthrop To Strong Protest

Winthrop wants to take the zoom out of its otherwise attractive sky. By day, by night; by every hour that passes, airplanes zoom over this little town and real estate agents and the Chamber of Commerce gnash their teeth.

Every strident zoom clips off a little of the value of real estate in the town, for some people will not take up residence where mammoth flying boats churn the ether and produce racking static.

So serious has the cacophony of the skies become, that Mr. Edward C. R. Bagley of the State Department of Correction appeared yesterday before the Legislative Committee on Highways and Motor Vehicles to see what can be done about it.

Appearing as a private citizen, Mr. Bagley supported the bill of Representative Daniel J. Honan of Winthrop, who would put a stop to the hideous noises of these planes going into and out of the Boston airport.

It is Representative Honan's belief that these air pilots are too top lofty, that there is no justice in their playing "in fortissimo," while motorboats, gasoline engines and the likes are forced to play "in pianissimo." It is the contention of the townspeople that the situation is costing a great deal in lost taxes and lost sleep. Either the sky acoustics must be toned down or the planes equipped with mufflers, they insist.

Butter Donated in Indiana

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MUNCIE, Ind.—The community fund commissary of this city distributed 5750 pounds of butter, government donated, to needy families, those of from one to three persons receiving one pound with their weekly rations, while larger families got two pounds. The butter was given in addition to regular rations.

President Ready To Offer Second Billion Dollars

Morgenthau Sees Bigger Demand Than for Initial Issue

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8—The Administration was preparing today for the second $1,000,000,000 loan for recovery. Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, lunched with President Roosevelt at the White House and was believed to have discussed plans for issuance of a loan within the next few days at fairly short terms and at an interest rate approximating prevailing market conditions.

No difficulty is anticipated in the second billion-dollar flotation, considering the five times oversubscription of the first, and the enthusiastic state of the government-bond market in the past fortnight. The present moment, it is felt, is even more propitious than last month for governmental borrowing.

The devaluation policy has since strengthened the market, and the extent of oversubscription is expected to be even greater, indicating further accretion of confidence in the meantime. In effect, Treasury officials point out, the Government is borrowing instead of private industry, and channeling its proceeds almost as directly into all effective arteries of the national economic structure.

Although government emergency expenditures have passed the $2,000,000,000 mark, $5,000,000,000 are still left to be spent in the next five months if budget estimates of $7,523,000,000 spending are to be reached by June 30.

Monetary resources of the Government again reached a new all-time record high at $7,031,081,665.58, the daily Treasury statement showed today. Holdings showed an increase of $12,817,739.88 over the Feb. 1 level when gold was revalued. The aggregate profit from devaluation was today shown to be $2,806,258,995.73.

Although $2,000,000,000 of this profit is earmarked for an exchange stabilization fund, no use has been made of it yet. Taking the excess from the gold profits of devaluation, apart from the $2,000,000,000, and applying them to the budget shows as of today a surplus of $834,586,620.61. Meanwhile, the cash balance of the Treasury also hovered at record heights with $4,273,566,418.90 shown to be on hand.

Chicago Symphony Seeks Aid

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 9—Facing a deficit of $70,000 at the close of the current season, the Chicago Symphony Orchestra has opened a "save the symphony" campaign, in which it is hoped to offset the deficit by many small subscriptions rather than depending on large contributions from a few.

White Woodwork Always Spotless

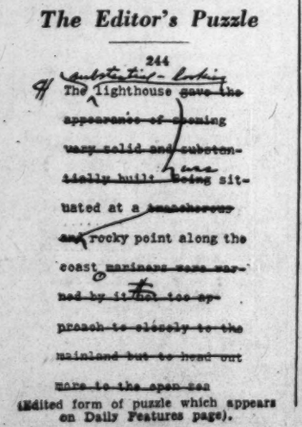
Carry Wright's Silver Cream with you on your daily dusting rounds. A spot on a mirror, a smudge on the woodwork or a dust film on a window is easily and quickly wiped off with just a dab of this safe cream on a dry cloth. Little work. No bother. And a bright and shining house.

Send for a free sample jar

J. A. WRIGHT & CO. Inc.
50 Emerald St. Keene, N. H.

WRIGHT'S SILVER CREAM

The Editor's Puzzle


244
The lighthouse gave the appearance of leaning very solid and substantially built being situated at a treacherous and rocky point along the coast mariners were warned by it that too approach to closely to the mainland but to head out more to the open sea

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page).

Want a treat?
... try this delicious drink!

A steaming cup of fragrant Postum—what could be better! Try it—today—you'll love its delicious, full-bodied flavor—rich, mellow, satisfying.

And it's so easy to prepare—you make it instantly in the cup. You can serve it plain, or add cream.

And for the children—Postum-made-with-hot-milk is a wonderful drink combining the wholesomeness of the wheat and bran in Postum with all the nourishing qualities of milk. Children love it—even those who don't like plain milk. Your grocer has Instant Postum—and Postum Cereal, the kind you boil. Both kinds are very economical.

Postum
A PRODUCT OF GENERAL FOODS

"Madame, my liver and my fortune are entirely at your disposal"

That's the way Charles Lamb imagined a lover addressing his sweetheart on St. Valentine's Day. And why not? he asked, since it's only custom that has placed Cupid's headquarters in the heart and made that organ the "three-cornered exponent of all our hopes and fears."

A&P has decided with Lamb that it's very foolish to be the slave of custom; so we declare the stomach to be the real abode of sentiment. If any of our customers refuse to accept this theory, at least, they will admit that the best known way to a man's heart is through his stomach.

A&P is in business to cater to the wants of this important organ. We have an abundance and variety of good food that would make even the fussiest stomach rejoice. And we're telling you all this in our Valentine message because we think you might like to have us for your grocer to bring Valentine romance to your dinner-table every day in the year.

The Great ATLANTIC & PACIFIC Tea Co.

British Report Backs Legalizing Of Sterilization

Approval Given to Practice in Voluntary Cases by Investigators

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A first attempt to apply biology in the social practices of Great Britain has been made by the report of the Departmental Committee on Sterilization.

The committee, which published the report in January, having examined 60 witnesses, including psychiatrists, biologists, leaders of the medical profession, representatives of local authorities, and social workers, reached a unanimous conclusion in favor of the legalizing of voluntary sterilization under safeguards.

In Great Britain, the legality of a sterilizing operation performed upon therapeutic grounds—that is, upon grounds presumed to be advisable for the patient's health—is not at the present time disputed. A similar operation performed upon eugenic grounds—that is, upon racial and social grounds—is, however, generally regarded as illegal, and its performance is liable to involve the surgeon concerned in the risk of legal proceedings, even though the full consent of the patient has been obtained.

Qualifications in Report

Thus it happens that, while surgeons may be found who, on behalf of well-to-do patients, will take the risk of performing sterilizing operations even when therapeutic advisability may not be provable, members of the poorer classes, whose need is undoubtedly the more urgent, have the greatest difficulty in finding any hospital which is willing to take risks on their behalf.

Sterilization, it is recognized, would not rid the community of the scourge of mental deficiency; the report does not claim even that the cost of institutional treatment would be diminished by it. It claims rather that the right of safeguard against the perpetuation of mental disease should not be denied to any who wish to take advantage of it.

"We were impressed," the report states, "by the dead weight of social inefficiency and individual misery which is entailed by the existence in our midst of over a quarter of a million mental defectives, and a far larger number of persons who, without being certifiably defective, are mentally subnormal. . . . We were increasingly impressed by the injustice of refusing to those who have good grounds for believing they may transmit mental defect or disorder and who are in every way unfitted for parenthood the only effective means of escaping from a burden which they have every reason to dread."

Three Classifications Made

On these grounds, and on grounds which—examined in detail in the report—suggest that heredity plays an important part in the transmission of defects, the report advocates the legalizing of voluntary sterilization on behalf of three classes of persons—first, those who are mentally defective or who have suffered from mental disorder; second, those who suffer from, or are believed to be carriers of grave physical disability which has been shown to be transmissible; third, those who are believed to be likely to transmit mental disorder or defect.

The main onus of responsibility in the selection of suitable cases would, if the proposals of the report were carried out, lie on the shoulders of the medical profession. The written consent of the patient, or of his parent or guardian, having been obtained, the report suggests that the operation of sterilization should be performed under the written authorization of the Minister of Health and that such authorization should be obtained by the application of two medical practitioners, one of whom should be, if possible, the patient's family doctor, and the other a practitioner whose name was included in a list approved by the Minister.

For safeguard against the possibility of error or abuse, the report proposes that the Minister or the Board of Control should have the right to order a further examination of the patient, while in cases where doubts arise, the Minister should have power to appoint a small advisory committee, consisting partly of doctors and partly of geneticists, to settle the question.

Southern Farmers Better Off

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—A farm survey just completed, based on reports from nearly 600 county agricultural agents, shows that the southern farmer is in at least 25 per cent better condition than a year ago. Among expenditures of farmers listed by county agents are many new cars. Confirmation of this farm prosperity is shown by reports from state agricultural departments.

NEWTON

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor in Newton

will be interested to know that we are opening soon a branch store at

320 WALNUT STREET
NEWTONVILLE
Watch for Opening Date

Faneuil Fruit Exchange

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1940 BEACON STREET, BROOKLINE

Banish cooking odors
Why apologize to your guests when kitchen odors permeate the house? Light an Egyptian candle. Its delightful fragrance dispels all odors of cooking. Minimizes odors of fresh paint, varnish, oil cloth, linoleum. Freshens and sweetens the air. 16 Candles with handy holder 25c. At your druggist—or mailed direct for 30c.
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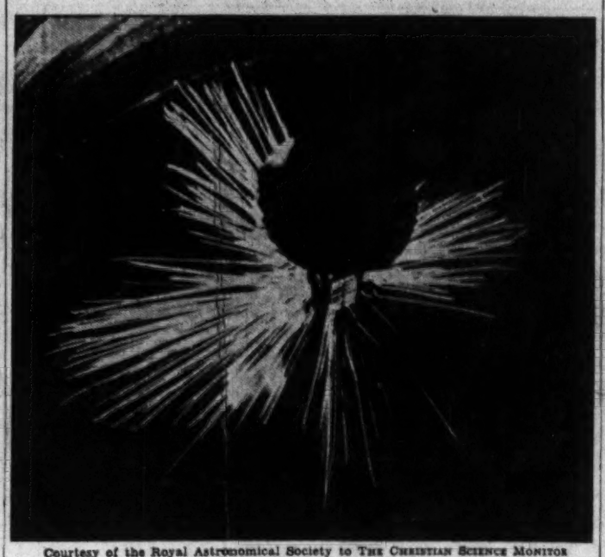
Takes Place in the Sun



Courtesy of the Royal Astronomical Society to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Bombarding the Atom

Tracks of Helium Atoms Formed When Lithium Was Bombarded With Hydrogen Nuclei (Protons) Under High Voltage.

Sun Is Thought to Hold Heat Just Like a Thermos Bottle

That Is One of the Latest Theories Evolved as Result of Study of Its Source of Energy, Composition and Age of Light

By Herbert B. Nichols

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Somewhere in the universe is the key which astrophysicists need to unlock the secret of what the sun is made of, how it retains its heat, how long it has been shining, and how long it will continue to radiate energy.

Each year sees some new advance and each advance is directly traceable to revelations scarcely six months old. Ptolemy, Copernicus, Galileo—men who helped pave the way for modern investigators—if dropped into a present-day technical laboratory, would hardly recognize the conversation as pertaining to branches of physical science whose foundations they laid.

The latest theory accepted as the most promising is that of Dr. Theodore E. Sterne, National Research Fellow at Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In his view the sun is a most efficient "thermos bottle" retaining tremendous stores of energy in its interior and releasing only a tiny fraction of the whole at the surface.

Perhaps the first really important theory pictured the sun as a massive burning body resembling a piece of coal. Today we know that in spite of its size, such a mass of chemicals would have burned out in approximately 10,000 years. But this is impossible since the age of the earth is roughly estimated between 4,000,000,000 and 30,000,000,000 years and during all this time the sun must have been doing its duty.

All Have Different Ideas

Mr. J. H. Lane, an American astronomer, believed the sun was contracting, and attributed the source of energy to this cause. Sir James Jeans supports the nondisputable belief that the interior of the sun is composed of highly radioactive elements not known to exist on earth.

Dr. Einstein, working in mathematics, discovered that whereas a gram of burning hydrogen gave off about 30,000 calories of energy, there really existed in every gram of matter 20,000,000,000,000 calories, most of which go to waste in the burning process. This was later proved correct by physicists bombarding lithium atoms with hydrogen nuclei or "protons." Sir Arthur Eddington takes this as proof that the sun's energy is derived from the annihilation of matter, matter in the process of being turned into energy.

Dr. Sterne carries the work a step farther.

"Matter in the sun and other stars is at such a high temperature," he says, "that the rate at which it loses energy is small compared with the inestimable store bottled up in the interior. This is insulated far better than the best thermos jug imaginable, insulated by stellar matter, which is perhaps the best of insulating materials."

Regarding the Eddington theory of stellar temperatures between 10 and 100,000,000 degrees, Dr. Sterne states that if these figures were correct, "reactions would go to completion with explosive force, whereas he advances the theory that temperatures reach closer to 1,000,000,000 degrees under which reactions are not complete but leave the elements in equilibrium. Energy is liberated during the transmutation of elements."

Explains Stellar Reactions

Transmutation of elements, he explains, means combining and recombining of protons, neutrons and electrons into atomic nuclei as opposed to the type of reaction accomplished in chemical laboratories. Stellar reactions are nuclear reactions rather than reactions between elements. The union of two poisons, chlorine and sodium, to form common table salt is an illustration of a typical chemical reaction between elements. Stellar reactions would be concerned rather with the protons, neutrons and electrons which go to make up either sodium or chlorine, or in other words the sub-atomic parts of atoms.

Until recently, physicists were unable to investigate such reactions, but with the newly discovered methods for smashing the atom they are gradually adding more and more to our store of knowledge concerning the physical make-up of elements.

In the chemical laboratory we take a gram of hydrogen and by touching a match to it release 30,000 calories of energy. Now the physicist takes the same amount of hydrogen, charges it electrically until the protons and electrons are separated, and then shoots the protons with tremendous voltage upon a thin lithium plate.

In the illustration, each ray represents the path of a single helium nucleus produced by the transmutation of lithium bombarded with hydrogen protons, releasing 200,000,000,000 calories of energy per gram of hydrogen. Each "exploding" lithium atom changes into two helium nuclei. What a boost to civilization will be the discovery expected in the near future, of a method for hitching this energy so that it can be made to work for us!

Whence Energy Comes

Dr. Sterne concludes that the source of star or sun energy must be sub-atomic, energy liberated during the comparatively passive state of elements in equilibrium undergoing transmutation.

"It appears the interiors of the stars are well insulated by being inclosed in almost non-conducting walls," he says. "What these walls are made of we cannot tell at present since it is an essential part of the theory that the relative abundance of the various elements should depend upon the temperature. At the highest temperature, hydrogen can be abundant; at lower temperatures, the metals like iron and nickel."

It is quite certain that just as the heavier metals are known to be closest to the center of the earth, and the lightest at the surface, so it is with the sun. The heaviest elements are at the center of the sun, the lightest at the surface, with the whole surrounded by gases.

Dr. Sterne's theory differs from others chiefly in the rate at which energy is generated in a star or sun. He asserts that this rate is determined by the rate at which energy can find its way to the surface through the "insulating walls."

When physicists are able to tell more about the physical make-up of atoms, then an accurate investigation can be carried on regarding what stars are made of. Meanwhile, those who tackle such problems derive as much joy and romance from philosophically and mathematically trying to calculate the answers to questions on the "flaming" stars as do those who revel in the possible past existence of the mythical continent of Atlantis, King Arthur's Isle of Avalon, or the Lost City of Ys.

Women Support Fusion's Efforts To End Rackets

New York Commissioner of Markets Tells His Experiences

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—A strong group of influential women here are today lining up in support of Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia's reform program for the City Administration following the announcement by the New York State Women's Committee for Law Enforcement that it is preparing to throw its entire force behind the new move for better local government.

At the first of a series of meetings, organized to give the members of the committee authentic information of actual conditions which confront the city administration, Mr. William Fellowes Morgan Jr., Commissioner of Markets, yesterday urged the women to seek the help of the heads of the American Federation of Labor in ridding local unions of racketeers.

That the racket menace is becoming more widespread as a national problem was indicated when Mr. Morgan asserted that he had reports that rackets, hitherto the bane of large and populous centers, were being started in many small communities.

"You must have an honest city administration if you want to get rid of racketeers," Mr. Morgan declared. "You must have an honest district attorney, an efficient, honest police force and department heads."

Mr. Morgan said that under Tammany, the racketeers had such ramifications within the City Administration that when he went into the District Attorney's office and gave him a detailed report of the tactics of racketeers in the Fulton Fish Market the following day a copy of his statement would be in the hands of the racketeers.

Describing the racket in poultry, Mr. Morgan said that the coops in which the birds were delivered at the piers were made by a racketeering concern in New Jersey, at a cost of $1.50 each, and rented to poultrymen at a charge of 65 cents each per trip, although the average life of a coop is five years. The poultrymen were obliged to hire the coops, whether they wanted to or not, under peril of terrorism and sabotage, he declared.

Racketeering in New York City alone is adding $50,000,000 a year to the city's food bill, or $7 a year for every man, woman and child in the city, Mr. Morgan said.

Mrs. Thomas S. Donohugh, chairman of the committee, who presided, assured Mr. Morgan that the women were ready to support the new administration in its campaign for better government and that they were preparing to make a close study of the situation to determine how they could best aid in the work.

Christian Science Services on Radio

For Sunday, Feb. 11

BEAUMONT, Texas — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KFDM, 560kc-535m.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WMCA, 570kc-526m.

CHICAGO — Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., WCFL, 970kc-309m. W9XAA, 43.34m.

ERIE, Penna. — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WLBW, 1260kc-238m.

LONG BEACH, Calif. — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KFOX, 1256kc-240m.

PORTLAND, Ore.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KEX, 1180kc-254m.

ST. LOUIS, Mo — Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KMOX, 1090kc-248m.

SEATTLE, Wash. — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KJR, 970kc-309m.

TORONTO — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:50 a. m., E. S. T., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

VANCOUVER, B. C. — Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., P. S. T., CJOR, 600kc-500m.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Costly Either Way

The biggest wind to sweep through the State House this session is that occasioned by the controversy over ratification of the Child Labor Amendment. The only thing all the legislators agree on is that the problem is charged with dynamite. They mean it will cost them votes no matter how it is settled.

* * *

The committeemen have been regaled with arguments, from some of the most eminent pundits in the nation. Dr. Lowell, President Roosevelt, Miss Frances Perkins and logicians of every type have lent their intellectual powers to unscrambling this issue. But more important than all these learned polemics to the legislators is the old, practical game of counting noses. While the Constitution is being analyzed, more than one legislator is asking: "How many in my bailiwick are for it? How many against?"

* * *

Count 'Em

This is the essence of practical politics. Placing an ear to the ground to hear the ballots falling into the boxes is more salutary to their career, many reason, than to listen to the arguments. And legislators this year must do some difficult nose counting.

In favor of the amendment are the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, social groups and the state branch of the American Legion. Against the amendment are a number of Roman Catholics and Yankee Traders. And also the Legislature is keenly aware that some years ago the State in a referendum voted 3 to 1 against ratification.

* * *

One should have sympathy for the legislators, who must, as they pursue their mathematical calculations, appear to listen to the arguments of friends and foes. This is practical politics, this is the essence of representative government. And the chances are that, with so much dynamite stacked up on either side, the legislators—like the children of Israel—may walk safely through by means of another referendum of the people

Our "Silver Tongue"

One of the most charming characteristics of committee hearings is their tendency to digress into entertaining irrelevancies. Yesterday the Legislative Committee on Education, hearing the petition of the Staley College of the Spoken Word that it be permitted to grant the degree of Bachelor of Oratory, drifted into a discussion of former Mayor Curley's oratorical talents.

* * *

Representative Nelson Pratt reminded the committee that the former mayor received his training at the Staley College and this was the cue for a sharp division between the naturalists and the culturists. Some contended that "Boston's Greatest Citizen" was born on the silver standard, that he always possessed the capacity of the "boy orator of the Platte" even as a drug store clerk. Others contended that Staley College put him on the silver standard, that he was a jewel in the rough until the college polished him off.

* * *

All agreed, however, that having graduated, Mr. Curley was no liability to the college and that whether inherited or acquired, he possesses a silver tongue that is at the present going to waste.

* * *

"Sans Peur, Sans Reproche"

Scholarly graciousness reached its zenith the other day, when Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell appeared before the Legislative Committee on Constitutional Law, and opposed the Child Labor Amendment. Mrs. Mary Livermore Barrows, committeewoman, challenged Dr. Lowell in regard to his apprehension that Congress might go berserk in enacting legislation under the amendment.

Dr. Lowell put all his aristocratic gentility into a deferential bow and said:

"Madame, I am certain that if you were to be the one to draw up the law we should all have the utmost confidence in it."

There hardly seemed to be anything more to say, for even a legislative hearing must curtsey to such gallantry.

R. M. B.

Who's Who in French Crisis

(Continued from Page 1)

imagination were a restoration possible. But it can only be possible in the event of protracted disorders which completely discredit the Republican régime in France.

* * *

Prince Louis Napoleon: Besides the Monarch, there is a Bonapartist descendant. The young Prince Louis Napoleon has been little spoken of, for he was only 12 when he became chief of his House. His father was Prince Victor Napoleon, and his mother was formerly Princess Clementine of Belgium. He is a great-grandson of King Jerome Bonaparte.

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Prince Louis Napoleon

At present he is 20 years of age. While the Duc de Guise has a well organized party, led by the ebullient Léon Daudet (son of the famous novelist) and the philosophic Charles Maurras, both of whom are editors of a lively newspaper, L'Action Française, the Bonapartist has indulged in scarcely any propaganda, and his party is quite unknown to the general public. But it would appear that very large sums of money are at the disposal of the family, and that in highly influential circles in Parisian society there are ardent partisans of Bonapartism.

The name of a prominent general is whispered in this connection, and, were circumstances favorable, a coup d'état would not be outside the realm of possibility.

* * *

Jean Chiappe: The dapper though dumpy figure of the Prefect of Police in Paris is familiar to all Parisians. Though it seems certain that there were complacencies on the part of the authorities which enabled the swindler Stavisky to remain at large, the man in the street was indignant when he learned that Chiappe had been deposed by Edouard Daladier.

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Jean Chiappe

This was M. Daladier's greatest blunder. It was foolish to make a scapegoat of such a popular person as Chiappe. The police who are in bad odor are the criminal and secret police—not the uniformed men whose job is to preserve order, nor their chief. (Besides, though Chiappe was not always gentle in his methods, Parisians bear him no grudge for a few baton charges. He at least never fired on the crowd. He was *bon enfant*, well liked by all classes of society. Indeed, since the days of the great Lepine there has never been so efficient a police head in France. A Corsican, he seemed sometimes to be something of a dictator and to be rather Napoleonic, in stature, appearance, methods, and ambitions. But he knew the precise temper and temperament of Parisians. Rich, elegant, authoritative, he could laugh and appreciate the humor of the people.) So, when he was dismissed and declined to take up a new post in Morocco, France cheered him and demanded his reinstatement. He must, however, be glad he was temporarily "out" when the rioting was on.

Senate, Defied by MacCracken, Orders His Immediate Arrest

Administration Ponders What to Do About Mail Contracts

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—How to cancel air-mail contracts declared to be fraudulent, and at the same time not disrupt the nation's invaluable air-mail service is the dilemma now holding up the Administration's concentrated drive on graft.

With President Roosevelt supporting him, Mr. James A. Farley, Postmaster-General, was today assured by Mr. Homer S. Cummings, Attorney-General, that he has full power to cancel air-mail contracts. But if these contracts are canceled, on proved grounds of fraudulence or corruption, the Government cannot make other contracts with the same firms for five years. And the current air-mail investigation has convinced those on the inside that some of the most valuable air lines in the country would be hit!

Revision of the contracts seems equally difficult. The Administration feels itself to be up an embarrassing legal tree. Its floodlight of investigation has turned up evidence which it believes to prove grave irregularities in the letting of existing air-mail contracts, some of which have years to run. But the lines now carrying the mails are in many instances the sole operators in their field capable of doing the job. If their contracts are thrown out, the mails simply will not be carried efficiently, speedily, or even cheaply, and probably would not be carried at all.

Seeking Way Out

The ideal remedy, it is agreed, would be wholesale revision of the contracts, doing justice to all air lines and to the Government. But, under the law which bars convicted private firms from further dealings with the Government for five years, this ideal solution seems ruled out.

Today, Messrs. Cummings and Farley, joined by Mr. Carl Crowley, Solicitor of the Post Office Department; Col. Carl Ristine and Mr. Alexander Holzoff, special assistants to the Attorney-General, chewed over the problem. There seemed a possibility that they had hit upon a way out, subject to presidential approval, for the next stage is a White House conference.

In the dismayed search for an alternative, it was suggested that army planes carry the mails. But grave difficulties were seen, and from the Administration's point of view, the objective now is drastic revision of contracts, canceling those which are replaceable and writing others to suit the New Deal.

Meanwhile, two other graft-hunts continued in full swing here. The District of Columbia Grand Jury continued on the trail of the army motor purchase scandal. Today it summoned as witnesses Col. James K. Crain, attached to the office of Mr. Harry H. Woodring, Assistant Secretary of War; Lieut.-Col. Earl North, Col. A. O. Seaman, Col. Benjamin F. Miller.

Trying to Locate Leak

These officials, all from the War Department, have direct charge of specifications and details in connection with prospective bids and orders. From somewhere in the department, it now seems established, advance information leaked, and in some bureau specifications could be altered to permit the ring of four or five individuals already investigated to offer privileges to automotive manufacturers.

This group, several members of which have been connected in high capacities with the American Legion, is likely to come under indictment within the next few days. They represented themselves as having an inside track, with War Department officials, from the Assistant Secretary down.

Asked at the Department of

Hoover 'Little Cabineteer' Refuses to Appear on Senate Call

(Continued from Page 1)

tion, the Senate attempted to take up its regular business. This, however, proved difficult. The pending measure is the Johnson bill restricting public utilities to state cause in taking appeals from rate decisions of local utility commissions. Senators had a hard time fixing their attention as they waited for the next development in the drama. The debate was perfunctory as Senators gathered in knots about the chamber discussing the affair—unprecedented, so far as modern history goes.

Whatever develops as to Mr. MacCracken, the trial of the other three defendants will go on as scheduled, it was stated, tentatively.

The attorneys for the three were announced as follows: For Messrs. Givvin and Hanshue, Mr. Frank K. Nebeker and Mr. S. N. MacInnis; for Mr. Brittin, Mr. Seth W. Richardson (a former Assistant Attorney-General in the Hoover Administration), and Mr. Alfons B. Landa.

Not alone in automotive contracts, but the new $10,000,000 fund for aviation, is coming under scrutiny. The grand jury has already heard Lieut.-Col. H. Weir Cook of the Air Corps Reserve, member of the Indiana National Guard, who waived immunity before testifying. He is believed to have offered evidence of attempts of individuals to sell their services to aviation firms, as well as automobile companies, on the ground that they could influence War Department awards.

More and Better Specimens

Every day the net widens and brings in larger and fatter finney specimens until now it is expected the Grand Jury will be busy taking evidence all next week.

On Capitol Hill, the House Military Affairs Committee dug today into other aspects of alleged army favoritism toward certain aircraft manufacturing concerns, which were permitted to make profits reaching, in one instance 90 per cent.

Although committee members failed to adduce any specific evidence of such dealings, it did extract from its witness, Assistant Secretary Woodring, his version of the army's methods in letting aviation contracts under which it was apparent that such practices might have been possible.

He testified that specifications for bids on aircraft were frequently drawn in such form that only one manufacturer would be able to submit bids, and indicated that the army preferred letting its air contracts through direct negotiation with one manufacturer rather than through competitive bidding.

Mr. Woodring and Brig.-Gen. H. Conger Pratt, Assistant Chief of the Air Corps, testified to practices whereby specifications created an appearance of competitive bidding, whereas in reality only one manufacturer would have any chance of getting the contract.

Under this system, army audits revealed that the Boeing Aircraft Company made a profit of 90 per cent, on a $284,439 contract completed during an 11-month period in 1931 and 1932. On other contracts in 1931 involving $1,805,891 it showed a profit of 55 per cent. Pratt and Whitney, manufacturers of aircraft engines, and highest profiteer in naval aviation history according to testimony submitted previously before the Naval Affairs Committee, was shown to have made 73 per cent on contracts totaling $326,786 in 1929.

Doumergue Calms France by Régime Of Public Safety

(Continued from Page 1)

Even the Neo-Socialists rallied to his call for a "truce of political parties."

Even so M. Doumergue's task was difficult and he had to abandon his original idea of constituting a cabinet composed entirely of former prime ministers and party leaders, and had to appeal to several personages outside of Parliament.

Profound Change Evident

The effect on France of the feeling of a strong, calm and impartial hand at the helm of the battered ship of state has been immense. The nation rejoices at the prospect of at least a lull in the petty party quarrels that let the Government drift to the brink of disaster, and already less apprehension is felt of a recurrence of rioting even though Communist mass meetings are scheduled for tonight. More importance is attached to the 24-hour general strike called for Monday but it is hoped that serious trouble can be avoided.

Far more significant even than this immediate result of the formation of a national government, and more far-reaching in its potential effects, is the awakening which has begun in the French national consciousness.

This change is difficult to describe. It is a sort of stirring, a quickening, a galvanization which has deeply affected the mental state of the French people.

Smoldering for Months

How general, how profound, how permanent this mental transformation is, it is too early to affirm. It is evident, however, that a kind of mental and moral crystallization has begun, and to ignore it would be to fail to grasp the fundamental meaning of the events of the past few days in France.

Possibly this movement, which has been smoldering for many months and was fanned into flame by indignation at the Stavisky scandal and its political implications, may subside, like that which in 1926 saved France from bankruptcy under M. Raymond Poincaré, once the immediate crisis of public confidence has been met. But just as possibly it may not subside but continue to grow into something comparable to the movements which brought about the recent transformations in Spain and in Germany.

For there are definite indications—of which the national government formed by M. Doumergue is only one—that France is at the portal of a nationalistic resurgence such as has characterized the recent evolution of its European neighbors.

Foreign Policy Affected

Whatever form this trend takes within frontiers, it would certainly alter radically French foreign policy. Of course, there will be no changes in the broad bases of French policy, such as maintenance of security and preservation of the status quo, with the assistance of the smaller powers.

But the definition of what constitutes security for France and the form of French diplomacy—by no means a negligible element—would surely be drastically modified in a direction that would not make international coöperation, conciliation and disarmament any easier, to say the least. The whole problem of Franco-German relations, with its ominous potentialities, is almost certain to be affected seriously by aggravation of nationalism in France.

These implications, however, are only beginning to be sensed amid the pressing tasks that face the new national government. Besides restoring and assuring maintenance of order the Cabinet faces the ugly job of uncovering all the political and administrative complicities of the Stavisky scandal.

At the same time the budget must be quickly and decisively balanced if public confidence is to be restored and the currency saved. Withdrawals of gold from the Bank of France have been accompanied by serious withdrawals of the people's savings from the Postal Savings Bank. This indicates a state of uncertainty which contains a possible threat to the franc.

While devaluation of the franc would be such an unpopular move that even a national government will certainly attempt to avoid it, the Monitor correspondent was recently informed from a usually reliable source close to the Bank of France that devaluation would quickly follow formation of a national government.

Pen That 'Founted' Made Fountain Pen

A splotch of ink 50 years ago lost a good customer for Lewis E. Waterman, but was responsible for a new industry. Mr. Waterman was an insurance salesman. "Fountain pens" in those days were fountains rather than pens, and one of them "spouted" ink at just the wrong time for Mr. Waterman.

It spoiled the only application blank he had and by the time new blanks were secured a rival concern had signed up the prospect. He decided then to make a real fountain pen that could be depended upon and his "three-fissure" practical fountain pen was granted a patent Feb. 12, 1884.

Today the fountain pen industry has hundreds of factories, tens of thousands of dealers, and millions of users. Waterman's first factory was a kitchen table in the rear of a store at Fulton and Nassau streets, New York City. To each customer he presented a guarantee against all defects, and his capacity production was 200 pens a year, all hand made.

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Legion Head Calls For Laws to End War Profiteering

Hayes Visits Boston and Addresses Massachusetts House

War can be averted by eliminating its profits and revealing its horrors, insists Mr. Edward A. Hayes, national commander of the American Legion.

Reëmphasizing Legion precepts on peace and national welfare, Mr. Hayes, in Boston on a regular yearly visit to the Massachusetts department, rated economical phases of the war issue on a par with defense measures.

By enacting legislation which would "freeze" prices and preclude any possibility of profiteering in the event of war, he pointed out, this attraction to the greedy would be eliminated and with it a large proportion of the contributing causes of armed conflict.

The Legion, Mr. Hayes declared, seeks only that which would result in the greatest amount of good to the largest number of people. Careful analysis of facts gleaned from legitimate sources, he said, can be the only basis upon which to consider the Legion's aims and accomplishments.

Discussing current concentration of public attention on vicious criminal tendencies, Mr. Hayes noted that the Legion's law and order committee offers an extensive and readily available media for carrying out progressive activities directed to the ends of justice.

"Mob rule," even though it is directed at the destroying or punishing of crime, he said, cannot solve the problem. Only unswerving support of constituted authority, a support which the Legion offers to to the fullest, he indicated, can hope to gain any ground in this direction.

Speaking before the Massachusetts House of Representatives, Mr. Hayes pleaded for an impartial survey of the Legion program and support of those parts consistent with an intelligent analysis.

Dr. Hsieh Declares Japan Has Justified His 1925 Prediction

Dr. Teyhi Hsieh, Boston's Chinese prognosticator of Sino-Japanese affairs, reveals that he again has "hit the nail on the head" in predicting Japanese maneuvers against China.

In 1925, Dr. Hsieh speaking before the Williamstown Institute of Politics, predicted that, although Japan, at the 1922 peace conference, publicly renounced five of the 21 demands she made on her Oriental neighbor in 1915, she was bound to enforce the very points she relinquished.

A few days ago, Dr. Hsieh says, Japan accused the United States of entering into a secret treaty with China relative to fortifying the aviation defense of the coast of China at Fukien. And that is where Dr. Hsieh's 1925 observation comes true.

Speaking before the Society of Harvard Dames, yesterday, Dr. Hsieh said that among the five points Japan agreed to renounce was one forcing China to promise not to fortify the coastal defense at Fukien. Now, in accusing the United States of secret alliance with China regarding the defense of Fukien, he said, Japan is revealing that secretly the Nippon Government has been enforcing the five points it publicly gave up.

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Porterhouse Steak	lb 40c
Top Round Steak	lb 30c
Brussels Sprouts	box 22c
New Cabbage	lb 6c
New Carrots	2 bunches 13c
New Beets	4 bunches 25c
Strawberries	pt box 20c

British Taxpayers Committed to Back Shipping and Coal

Government Strengthens Position by Providing More Employment

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 9—The British Government finds itself today doubtingly but irrevocably committed to state enterprise in the interests of two great national trades, shipping and coal.

This is the outcome of epoch-making events in the House of Commons. The Treasury announcement of arrangement for completion of the giant Cunarder No. 534 means the British taxpayer becomes an active shareholder in a bold venture to restore British predominance in the North Atlantic passenger trade. A second reading also yesterday of the "hydrocarbon oil production bill" signifies the initiation of a similar state venture directed toward making British self-supporting in petrol.

In the case of the Cunarder, 9000 skilled shipbuilders on the Clyde expect to get back to work next month. In that of oil production, 10,000 homes at Billingham, in one of the most distressed Durham coal fields, are to be provided with regular wages.

In each case doubters are many.

The Government is told by the opposition that the days of great liners are over and that the future of the Atlantic passenger trade lies with moderate-sized vessels, not for record pacemakers like the hitherto derelict giant Cunarder that is now to be completed. It is warned that it may lose the £9,500,000 it has undertaken liability for in this venture. The objection from Cunarder debenture-holders, whose consent has yet to be obtained, is also forecast.

Similar allegations are heard that heavy oil and not petrol will be the motor fuel of the future. The opposition says also the cost of making petrol in Britain is still fantastic as compared to that of importing it and that it would be cheaper to drop the scheme and pay £400 annually for doing nothing to every man for whom the scheme will find work.

Nevertheless these great enterprises are to go forward and the Government, for the time being at least, has definitely strengthened its position by this decision.

Bay State CWA Men Look to Washington For Future of Jobs

Some 140,000 CWA workers in Massachusetts today turned their eyes toward Washington. Out of the capital will come word within the next few days as to whether these people are to go on after Feb. 15 as honest laborers or as public welfare charges.

If Congress fails to pass favorably upon President Roosevelt's request for $950,000,000 for relief, there will be no more CWA jobs. If the requested amount, of which $350,000,000 is to go for the civil work program extension, is allowed, Massachusetts may expect to get somewhere around $25,000,000.

Originally this State was allotted 97,000 CWA workers. The number was later increased to about 140,000, however, and the funds required amounted to $30,000,000, of the national total of $400,000,000. Assuming the same approximate proportion will prevail in the event the second period is to proceed, the State would continue with about the same number of workers and a slightly smaller amount of funds.

Meanwhile headquarters at 49 Federal Street is busy preparing to go on with the work. They expect the necessary money will be appropriated. And if and when it does, new projects will be ready for launching and the operation of those now unfinished will go forward as planned. New charges of "graft" from official political sources in Washington so far have fallen on deaf ears in Massachusetts, though such attacks have been fully answered before, it is pointed out. The political motive, widely read into these new charges, possibly obviates the necessity of any great effort at refutation.

Hunters Blamed for Fires

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 9—Hunters are held responsible for almost 30 per cent of the forest fires in this State during the past year. Careless disposal of burning matches is held to be the greatest danger the State Forester has to overcome. However, there was 40 per cent less damage from outdoor fires last year than in 1932.

Court Gets Gold Act Test Case

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—A case to test the validity of the Gold Hoarding Act and the President's executive gold orders reached the Supreme Court today. It was filed by Mr. Frederick B. Campbell of New York City.

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" Waltham 8:50 A.M.
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A Modern Sir Walter Raleigh

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Percey Titmous, Who Gave Queen Mary a Lift

The story is that Her Majesty's automobile stalled recently on the road between Sandringham and Cambridge, and along came Mr. and Mrs. Titmous, he being a beer and ale salesman. When Mr. Titmous offered to drive the Queen and her companion, Lady Desborough, to Cambridge, the Queen accepted with every evidence of pleasure. She got in with Mrs. Titmous, while Lady Desborough sat up front with Mr. Titmous. Since when a good many Britishers have recalled that Walter Raleigh got a knighthood for a good deal less.

Voters League Out In Defense of Gill

(Continued from Page 1)

Has Honeymoon"; "Jail Delivery Foiled at Norfolk"; "Many Weapons Found in Cells and on Inmates"; "Has Powdered Glass to Blind Guards"; "Norfolk Guards Forced to Pay $200 to Keep Uniforms."

"The facts," according to the league's spokesman, "as presented later, show further that an inmate had been married at the superintendent's house in Norfolk six months previous to rectify an otherwise anti-social condition; and that in an ordinary inspection of the cell building at Norfolk some tools used by the inmates, some kitchen knives and two homemade knives, together with a teaspoonful of ground glass for use in repairing a mirror had been found, and that not a single guard had ever paid a single cent for any uniform, as the uniforms were furnished as part of the maintenance supplied by the State."

Convicted of Connivance

3. That James Nawn was dismissed by Mr. Gill as assistant treasurer because he had, according to Mr. Sheldon, been convicted of connivance with the auditor's office and outside persons in the furnishing of information.

4. "Some time during the last week in December R. Clark Cristie, suspended treasurer and bookkeeper at Norfolk, was quietly appointed bookkeeper at the Rutland Prison camp. On Dec. 8, a Boston newspaper said, 'Christie is said by Hurley to have attributed the shortage in prisoners' funds to clerical errors.' Hurley added that he couldn't accept the explanation of Christie. On Jan. 9 the newspaper stated that the appointment had been made with the approval of Auditor Hurley. In other words, Mr. Hurley admitted by his action that the much-advertised cause of this investigation at Norfolk had completely evaporated.

5. "However, the newspapers on Dec. 29 announced 'Attempts to Break Jail at Norfolk' and 'Norfolk Break Foiled, Dec. 24.' From then on until Jan. 24 the following headlines appeared: 'Sixty Convicts Go on Strike After Revel at Norfolk,' 'Prison Merrymaking to be Investigated.'"

Freedom of Corridor

"It appears that in these stories that on Christmas Eve four men who were confined to the disciplinary barracks for minor discipline infractions had been allowed the freedom of the corridor and, taking advantage of a door left open by a guard, had run around the prison fard until returned to their cells by the guard. On New Year's Eve three cooks who were working late mixed sugar and water with tobasco sauce and ether and were caught before leaving the building. Also on New Year's we find that in two houses out of ten a number of men celebrated New Year's Eve by beating on their tin pans and steel walls until the guard turned on the lights when everybody was found to be in bed.

"So again 'riot,' 'escape,' 'revel' proved to be a series of minor disciplinary problems which ordinarily would be handled by the deputy warden in the daily routine.

"With Nawn gone and Mr. Hurley supposedly under instruction from the Governor to be silent, how did these stories get to the press? The answer is to be found in another series of newspaper stories published as the 'diary of an officer at Norfolk'—a man who apparently will sell the safety of his own fellow workers by whipping up minor problems into inflammatory suggestions.

"Doctored" Records

"6. On Jan. 27, Mr. Hurley announced to the press that Mr. Gill had 'doctored' four inmates' records at Norfolk. On Jan. 28, it was announced that Mr. Gill would be ousted as a result of this discovery, and on Jan. 29, in spite of Mr. Gill's report that the records which had been corrected were not official records, but unofficial confidential case work files, Mr. Gill was withdrawn as superintendent at Norfolk.

"It is significant to note that Mr. Gill was announced as 'ousted' in every Boston newspaper Sunday morning, 12 hours before he had returned to Boston from Connecticut, and had no opportunity to know the charges made against him.

"8. Finally on Feb. 4 appeared a story charging that 'Gill freed pet after he attacked woman,' followed next day by a complete denial based on the testimony of prison officers at Norfolk.

When Is a Ferry? Asks New Zealand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Auckland, N. Z.

WHAT is a ferry? When does a ferry cease to be a ferry and become a steamship service? This is a serious question in New Zealand, where objections have been raised against the name of ferry for the steamer that plies nightly between Wellington, on the North Island, and Lyttelton on the South.

The term Ferry Service, used for this line, is a definite discouragement to tourists, it is claimed. It implies something small, insignificant, and perhaps uncomfortable. In short, it is quite inappropriate for the Wahine, of 4500 tons, and the Rangatira, of 6000 tons, luxurious vessels, steaming from 20 to 23 knots. Anyhow, the Union Steamship Company has agreed to drop the word ferry from its advertising, though it may be doubted if New Zealanders in their daily conversation will follow suit.

President Greets 1350 at Reception

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—At the fifth and last reception of the season, President and Mrs. Roosevelt last night received 1350 guests from the army and navy groups.

Rows and rows of medals were brought out to bedeck breasts of generals. Gold braid of navy dress uniforms gleamed as if it had been polished for the occasion. In striking contrast to the dignity of the occasion the President's new setter "Winks" darted about the stately red carpeted corridor where guests were assembling and the scarlet-coated Marine Band was preparing to play "Hail to the Chief." The bewildered pet was soon rescued by aides.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt received in the Blue Room with a background of palms. The President's wife wore white brocaded satin and white orchids. After the long line had passed she made a quick tour of the reception rooms greeting friends. The custom of serving fruit punch and fancy cakes in the State Dining Room, revived by this Administration, was followed.

Susquehanna Paper Sold for Water Bill

SUSQUEHANNA, Penna., Feb. 9 (AP)—The sheriff's hammer "knocked down" the Susquehanna Evening Transcript—lock, stock and barrel—for $57.77 today, to satisfy a $22.70 water bill, but Mr. U. G. Baker, vigorous campaigner against increased water rates, retained control of the 48-year-old publication.

A member of the daily's staff, Miss Dorothy Springsteen, bid in the property. She immediately turned it back to Mr. Baker, and he announced his intention of continuing the campaign against increased rates of the Camawacta Water Company.

The controversy started more than a year ago, when the state public service commission allowed an increase in the rates. Mr. Baker at once took up the issue and the Transcript has been battling the rate rise ever since. He recently refused to pay the water bill against the Transcript's property and asserted he would rather let the paper go at sheriff's sale—hence today's proceedings.

Austrian Professor Gets Chair in Berlin

Special from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA—Prof. Wenzel Gleispach, former rector of the University of Vienna, who had to retire owing to his pro-Hitler attitude, has accepted a chair at the University of Berlin and has already gone to the German capital to begin his work.

Professor Gleispach, whose chief work is devoted to Austro-German unification in the field of law, is the author of a common German-Austrian penal code draft, and is known to be a strong supporter of the Anschluss, that is, of the incorporation of Austria in Germany, which accounts for his stanch opposition to Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss, Austria's Chancellor.

Mystery Deepens On Missing Books In Banking Case

Federal National Clues Broken by Statement of Special Counsel

The whereabouts of certain important missing books and records provided all the elements of a major mystery drama today in the Boston Federal District court room.

The books figured in the government's investigations of the collapsed Federal National Bank of Boston. They included accounts of the financial activities of the Federal National Investment Trust—holding company for the national bank.

Since Mr. Irving G. McCann, special assistant United States Attorney-General, came to Boston from Washington to take charge of the Federal Bank investigation he has hunted high and low for the records. Clues led him to Mr. Daniel C. Mulloney, indicted president of the bank.

The latter agreed that in the summer of 1932 he had signed a receipt for the books from the receiver of the bank, but had not seen them since.

In court today, however, where two pleas in abatement are being heard in an effort to quash two indictments charging Mr. Mulloney with misuse of bank funds, the mystery drama as to the missing books came to a climax.

Mr. McCann, in questioning Mr. Mulloney, referred to previous statements of the defendant in which he denied knowledge of where the books went to.

Pressing Mr. Mulloney at a moment when the court room was tense, Mr. McCann said dramatically, "Are you sure you do not know where the books are?"

The scratch of court stenographer and reportorial pencils was the only sound in the silence of the court room.

"I have a pretty good idea . . . now," Mr. Mulloney said.

"Where are they?" came the brisk retort.

"Mr. La Rue Brown has them."

Spectators whispered. Mr. Brown, special counsel to the bank commissioner, was sitting in a front seat. He smiled. But that was all.

As court adjourned for the noon recess, the mystery of the missing books was still unsolved.

And the mystery deepened when, after the session, Mr. Brown said he didn't have the records.

Dollfuss in Vienna To Deal With Plot

VIENNA, Feb. 9 (AP)—Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss returned this afternoon from Budapest, less than a day after the discovery of "an unprecedented criminal plot" here, under circumstances that aroused unusual interest.

The little Chancellor, who called on Premier Julius Gömbös of Hungary, had been scheduled to leave Budapest last midnight but at the last moment his saloon coach was uncoupled from the train.

Early this morning it was attached to an 8 o'clock Vienna train, but the Chancellor journeyed only so far as Gyor, where he left the railroad and crossed the border by automobile. Officials attached to his party explained that he wanted to view highway construction between Gyor and Vienna. Whether Dollfuss would uphold armed pressure against the Socialists which Vice-Chancellor Fey invoked during his superior's two-day absence was a paramount question here.

Diploma Fee Inspires Sheepskin Profit Plan

OXFORD, Ohio (AP)—Anent the $10 fee for a diploma, the Student, Miami University undergraduate paper, proposes the university purchase 300 sheep for about $2700.

The paper figures the school could sell the mutton for about $3000, heads and hoofs for $60, and sheepskins left over after the diploma-making for about $1500, not to mention the wool.

Thus, it concludes, "every senior will have his diploma and in addition he will have a dividend of $15.06.

Northeast Turns Beseeching Gaze On Weather Man

Boston Touches Depths of Thermometer—Coast Strewn With Ice

How much longer?

That is the big question as the countryside turns a beseeching gaze upon the weather man today.

Boston is experiencing the coldest day on record, with an official reading of 18 below zero. The forecast is for continued cold here tonight, probably about 15 below. Slightly rising temperature expected tomorrow.

All Boston schools were closed today.

The seacoast seems to be bearing the brunt of the siege. Icebreckers are struggling to keep open lanes to isolated island communities as well as in the heavily traveled shipping routes.

The stiff northwest wind was hard on mariners, particularly the sturdy clan of coast guard beach patrolmen who hiked their lonely miles along the ice-strewn surf last night.

The need for constant vigil was graphically proved this morning when out of the mists that hung over the coastline in the vicinity of Cape Cod, the battered hulk of a three-masted schooner was discerned by Nauset River coastguards.

Heavy ice along the shore prevented the Nauset beach patrol from launching a surfboat, and with the ice-burdened vessel close to foundering, her men took to their boat. The Nauset patrol pulled the people out of the surf unharmed. The vessel proved to be the American schooner Sophia of New York, John Peabody, master, New York to Lubec, coal laden.

Further down the beach at Monomy Point, three huge ice floes were reported by the coast guard. One floe was estimated to be 75 feet long and about 15 feet high. The Cape Cod Canal was open but heavy mists caused by the contrast in the temperatures of sea and air made navigation hazardous. Heavy ice in the approaches to the canal also impeded traffic.

The cutter Faunce is fast in the ice of Buzzards Bay, where she has been heroically battering sea lanes for menaced shipping. This morning she went to the aid of two small tankers and was caught fast.

Down on the Maine coast, the cutters Kickapoo, Ossipee and Harriet Lane were hammering furiously at the increasing ice barriers.

Inland places vied with one another in reports that dealt with superlatives in low temperatures. Becket won the championship of Massachusetts with 36 below. Fairfax Falls won the belt in Vermont with 57 below. Richmond also found quite a strain on its thermometer with readings of 40 below.

Heavy Gales and Snow Sweep Northern Europe

BERLIN, Feb. 9 (AP)—A near-hurricane swept Germany and roared across Scandinavia during the night and early today, killing several persons and injuring scores. It was one of northwest Europe's worst storms in years.

Three were known to have perished in addition to an undetermined number of sailors drowned when the fishing vessel, Condor, sank with all hands on board in the estuary of the Weser River. Baltic and North Sea shipping was driven to harbor by the storm. Widespread damage was caused along the seashore.

From Copenhagen came word of heavy snow and hail, with the streets blocked by fallen trees and smoke stacks. Two persons were killed by a falling stack at Malmö, Sweden.

Spain 'Dials' Politics Out of Radio Programs

MADRID, Feb. 9 (AP)—The Government henceforth will prohibit all political speeches by radio.

"In the event citizens want this political information," an official announcement said, "they must attend the speeches or buy newspapers."

Morales Elected Chairman

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador, Feb. 9 (By U. P.)—Col. Rodolfo Victor Morales was elected permanent chairman at the official opening of Congress here yesterday. Opening session was set for March 3.

How to Make MIXED FRUIT SALAD

2 tablespoons Cox's Gelatine, 2 cups ginger ale, 1 cup water, 1½ cups mixed fruit, 2 tablespoons sugar. Pour water into saucepan, add Gelatine, sugar and dissolve. Take from fire, add ginger ale. Cut fruits, place in a glass dish, cover with strained Gelatine mixture. Chill, serve with salad dressing. Any fruit juice may be used in place of ginger ale.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Slutsky Studio, Philadelphia

Dr. Lucy L. W. Wilson

Alcorn 'Gets Life' For Conspiracy To Kidnap Denver Man

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Feb. 9 (AP)—Gordon Alcorn pleaded guilty today to charges of conspiracy to kidnap for ransom in connection with the abduction a year ago of Charles Boettcher 2d., Denver broker. He was sentenced to life imprisonment at Leavenworth federal penitentiary.

Dillinger Must Face Trial

CROWN POINT, Ind., Feb. 9 (AP)—John Dillinger, bank robber stood mute in criminal court today while his attorneys wrangled with prosecutors, and heard his trial on a murder charge set for March 12, after a writ of habeas corps had been denied.

Italy Reconditioning Heavy Battle Fleet

ROME, Feb. 9 (AP)—Italy has started modernizing its heavy battle fleet, it was learned yesterday, to bring the navy into what Italian experts consider a position of "not excessive inferiority," compared to other navies.

Work has already started on the battleships Giulio Cesare and Conte di Cavour, each of 21,500 tons, and will be started soon on the Andre Doria and the Duilio, of 22,700 tons each.

The four comprise Italy's heavy battleship fleet subject to modernization. All have been in reserve since retirement from active service in August, 1932. The Giulio Cesare was commissioned in 1913, and the others in 1915.

Woman Teacher Wins Bok Award At Philadelphia

Honor Given Annually for Distinguished Services by a City Resident

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9—Dr. Lucy L. W. Wilson, principal of the South Philadelphia High School for Girls and prominent in progressive education for 40 years, last night received the Philadelphia Award, the first woman to be so honored in the 13 years since it was established.

The award was founded in 1921 by Edward W. Bok, and is given each year in recognition of distinguished service rendered to Philadelphia by one of its citizens. The award includes $10,000 and an illuminated scroll.

With a teaching career that in 1934 attains the fortieth consecutive year, and with a varied and extensive traveling and lecturing experience, Dr. Wilson has at the same time built up a school that is known throughout the world as one of the most remarkably successful educational institutions, either public or private, that this country has produced.

Speaking before the great audience at the presentation ceremonies, Dr. Wilson said that it has been the aim of the South Philadelphia High School for Girls to provide an equal opportunity for all, and to do this, individual needs have had to be met for all the children who come under its instruction, the individual needs widely varying, with the many races and many social levels represented.

Dr. Wilson established the first evening high school for girls in this city, and in 1918 she started the emergency high school for technical workers. A permanent exhibition of the objectives methods and administration of the school of which she has been principal for so many years was sent by request to Mainz, Ger., in 1931 and another similar exhibition was this year requested by Rotterdam, Holland.

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or Fur Dept. is available in the shop of a high-class established milliner located on East 57th Street. The department and workroom are completely equipped and carry the privilege of window display. We will consider only a thoroughly experienced and responsible party, handling the better grade of merchandise. The opportunity is most exceptional.

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LINGERIE SECOND FLOOR

Women's Activities · Fashions · Foods

Are Ready-Made Menus Useful?

Four Tests of a Good Menu So You Can Measure Yours

By **Hannah Dutaud**

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT WAS noon. Two little squirrels were eagerly watching the arrival of a friend who was bringing them a few nuts. Oh! The joy that played in the faces of those tiny creatures as they caressingly held the nuts in their little paws, after which came the cracking, sorting, and eating. The meal completed, the friend went on, musing over many things and the simple lessons that nature teaches seemed paramount. Then the thought traveled to the complexity of daily routine in the home, and the vast amount of unnecessary labor that could in many cases be eliminated. It is true that the human needs must be satisfied, but in the doing of this, one item upon another has been added to the feeding chart until one hardly knows where it starts or where it ends.

At this point it might be well to pause for a moment to discuss briefly the subject of menu making. There is much to be said in favor of menus as well as against them. There are commercial organizations that are as dependent upon their menus as railroads are upon their time-tables, and on the surface of things they appear as complicated, that is, to the casual layman if he is limited to the use of English. These menus are to a great extent similar in appearance and content, seasons no longer affect them. It is quite as easy to procure in January what nature really provides for June, and vice versa. In one week one might be dining in a western hotel and a few days later be enjoying a meal in an eastern one to find that the menu card tells practically the same story. Suppose that one crosses the Atlantic and sojourns in Paris for a few days, stopping at a first-class house, then boards an express train for Rome. He finds the hotel selected there greets him with a menu card that savors of the French cuisine plus the addition of a few of those delectable corn meal dishes that only the Italians know how to prepare so temptingly. The menu is an integral part of these institutions. They are long, more often than not bewildering, to the one reading them. In fact, a careful perusal would consume from half to three-quarters of an hour and by the time the titles and subtitles were well fixed in thought one would be prepared to write an eloquent essay on "How to enjoy bread and milk."

Have Held On

Menus are still enveloped in the garment of their old traditions. They have held on through the years to an endless number of dishes hardly anyone thinks of ordering. In so many ways we have reached out and are still working to attain simplicity and beauty in form and outline, in all branches of art. We cry out for all that will crystallize itself in refinement and loveliness, but in the matter of eating we continue to trail along the same heaviness of meal planning that has existed for years.

If the economic machinery of the home is to be set to functioning without waste, we can briefly summarize menu making under four definite rules. This, of course, is considered from the standpoint of the average family.

1. Who make up the household? Are there little children or young people of college age, or is the family made up of adults, most of them absorbed in technical work of one kind or another which keeps them indoors all the day? The planning of meals will need to conform to the difference in ages, occupation and activities, for the meals will have to be balanced to meet the needs of all, and to give them proper nutriment.
2. Family income. This item demands as careful study as the first. The greatest waste will occur in the handling of foods if one does not understand their value or, perchance, should purchase foods too costly. Costly foods do not always yield the greatest amount of food value. Here let it not be thought that cheap foods are being advocated, but it is well to remember that the content of nourishment is not always based on price. For instance, the less expensive cuts of meat will yield more per pound in value than the costly ones.
3. Use only seasonable foods. Buy fresh vegetables and fruits when in season.
4. Skill in making use of left-overs.

These four points once organized in thought, it will be easy to comprehend why one individual could not plan a menu for another, since it is all a matter of individual working out in the home. The homemaker should have a general outline of her work for at least four or five days if not longer. The framework of her meals being very similar to the pattern in a mosaic, one piece must fit into the other, each little particle having its part to play in bringing out the loveliness of the color and design. So it is in meal planning, one day's design must fit into the next day, and so on. There must be adaptability in the use of left-overs.

Daily Freshness

Having covered these points thoroughly would it not seem unwise to reread or reuse old menus? Doing this would certainly rob the homemaker of daily freshness of thought and cause her to weave the emblem of monotony in the pattern of her day's outline. What she did a week or a month ago cannot rob her of today's light and inspiration. Perhaps some are saying, if menus are to be daily discarded because they have for the day fulfilled their purpose, how shall we be certain we are not forgetting to repeat certain combinations that have proved satisfactory? Let us suggest this simple plan: enter in a loose leaf binder columns under separate headings, such as, exceptional dishes that have been good and not expensive, entrees, souffles, and so on This will be of valuable assistance when working out the chart or menus for the week. From week to week these columns will grow and you will have valuable and varied selections to choose from.

The vital point in menu-making is the quality of the dishes and not the number. We plead for honesty in everything. We purchase our goods from merchants whom we know to sell only on merit. In every exchange we have the right to expect the purchasing value of our money. Yet how often those who handle foods lose sight of the fact that through ignorance or lack of proper care much of the food content in cooked dishes is lost. So we eat much and spend much and often go undernourished. In answering the question "Are menus helpful?" we say "Yes, in so far as they serve as a chart or a compass which frees the homemaker from unnecessary worry and confusion and assist her in guiding the activities of her home into a smoother, straighter course.

Let us appeal to the instinct that is common to all womankind to reintegrate the ideals of simpler living, which will result in giving the woman more leisure for study, as well as more hours for recreational activities which are so necessary in keeping the home sparkling with buoyancy and joy. Shall we look for a renaissance of the simpler things of life? That restful, refining quality of thought that weaves into the fabric of the home a truer understanding of the needs of mankind and a more tender appreciation for every growing thing?

May the aspirations of every homemaker be found soaring beyond the small circle of the family unit to all the families of the earth, particularly to those who are hungering for that true loving feeding that "satisfieth," and may her loving touch transform all that she molds and fashions into usable, lovable and livable things.

Three Sketches Drawn by Helen Watson for The Christian Science Monitor

Sometimes a Bracelet or Necklace Can Be Used to Make a Decorative Headband.

The Point of View

Adventures in Home Making

By **Mrs. Harry A. Burnham**

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SHE was in the middle of the street, making her way, as rapidly as possible, toward the sidewalk, when the traffic signal flashed green, and the automobiles, with speeding motors and shrieking horns, rushed madly on their way past her. When she had started from the other side of the street the signal had shown yellow, telling her that she, as a pedestrian, had the right of way.

She stood by the signal tower, where she was comparatively safe, and watched the galloping cars rush madly on their way. What a hurry, what a pace! She was getting a new point of view. Usually she was the driver of a machine, but that day she was, as she had been for a whole month, a pedestrian. Her car was "put up" for the winter months. She had been learning many things.

* * *

In the few moments that she stood near that signal tower a panorama of the lessons she was learning while having no car to use flashed across her thoughts.

First, she had learned that pedestrians were people. Never again, she was sure, would she "step on the gas" the very second that the green light appeared. It was thoughtless to thus annoy, perhaps frighten, pedestrians.

Nor would she be a "yellow creeper," allowing her car to continue moving slowly until it was over the line of crossing, causing people to walk around it, or to hesitate on their hurried journey.

Then, she had learned the pleasure of walking. An early morning trip to the market had become a real joy; she met so many people whom she knew and with whom she could exchange a few words. On these excursions she had no parking worries, and there was plenty of time to stop and say "good morning" to the paper boy, the post man, and other interesting people whom she had not known very well when she had been a motorist.

* * *

She had found the rare joy that lies hidden in a whole day when one doesn't go out at all. With the car handily in the garage it had been so easy to jump into it and do some shopping, or make a call, that there had been few days when she had just stayed at home. Now she was enjoying the novelty of long, uninterrupted afternoons when she could read, embroider, knit, and think. She had caught up many loose ends of housework, had written to several neglected friends, and had tried the, for her, forgotten art of dressmaking. All that in one month!

She was beginning to wish that the three months during which there would be no family car might be extended into six months, although she knew that spring days and summer sunshine would bring another point of view.

As soon as they started using the car again she would take Mrs. B. for a long ride into the country. "Why," she said to herself, "I didn't know Mrs. B. until a month ago, and I wouldn't know her now if we had been running the car." Mrs. B. was a woman whom she had met several times on a trolley car on which she rode frequently. They had discovered, one day, that they were each reading a copy of the same book. This had led to a conversation about books. They had found much of mutual interest about which to talk and had become very good friends.

"Which reminds me," thought the woman whom we left standing by a traffic signal, "that I have read two books while riding on trains and trolleys; books which I almost certainly would not have had time to read if the car had been in use."

When she finally reached the sidewalk she meditated thus: "It's a good old car, though, and I'll be glad to have it again. But I think I will go less, and more considerately, when I again have the motorist's point of view."

Bandeaus You Can Make

Charming Accessories for the Well-Groomed Head

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AMONG the easy-to-make accessories may now be included a wide variety of handmade ornaments for the smartly-coiffed head. These novel headdresses are not, necessarily, limited to formal evening attire, but, in their simplest bandeau form, are appropriate for semi-formal occasions and as a charming accessory to wear with dressy frocks at home. Even for young girls of the "junior" type and their small sisters, the present style of hairdressing is so often of the "Little Women" or "Alice in Wonderland" fashion, that filets, hair ribbons and round-the-head combs are quite as much in evidence at children's parties as are the elaborate coiffure ornaments designed for more sophisticated wearers.

Metal Cloth Makes This Tiara-Shaped Bandeau a Shimmering Ornament.

A study of the headdresses now displayed in department stores and specialty shops will send an observing woman home brimful of practical ideas for the making of these smart accessories. The family trimming box and even the button bag will often supply just the materials needed! Short lengths of beaded passementerie, bands of sequins, bugle fringe, rhinestone ornaments and buttons, which have not seemed of fashion importance for several years, may now prove helpful assets in this kind of handwork.

Bandeau Covered With Black Velvet Ribbon, Decorated With Ball-Shaped Rhinestone Buttons.

Detached motifs of jewel-studded trimming, stars, crescents, circles, and the like, can be sewed to ordinary invisible hairpins and set here and there in the hair or used as a finish at each end of a bandeau. Ball buttons of sparkling rhinestones, filigree silver or gold, need only a hairpin threaded through the button's shank—and one has a smart coiffure ornament easily varied to harmonize with one's frock. Flat, tailored bows of metal ribbon are similarly mounted on hairpins—and so are single flowers, both artificial and natural!

The home copyist will find convenient bandeau forms at most of the dime stores, of various widths and sizes; often in single, double or triple style. These are excellent foundations for the home worker who has merely to cover the foundation and add whatever decoration the style of headdress calls for. For a single band, covered with black velvet or metal ribbon, a pretty arrangement is to sew ball shaped rhinestone buttons at intervals across the top—five or seven being a good number, with a larger one, if possible, marking the center. One's assortment of costume jewelry may also be resorted to and a flexible bracelet of brilliants laid, ribbon-like, over a bandeau of black velvet finished at each end with a clip. A pearl necklace or bracelet of several strands may be similarly used, catching each strand here and there to the velvet foundation. Extra length can easily be concealed under the hair drawn to the nape of the the neck or behind the ears.

A bandeau foundation is sometimes padded before covering, making it higher in front, tiara fashion. Such a padded roll is well suited to sequin or rhinestone bandings and will harmonize with a variety of gowns. Dressmakers who design a headdress for each ensemble, achieve individuality by having the tiara or bandeau repeat the trimming of the gown—and there is often a glittering evening bag to match! Braided strands of the dress fabric or of cloth of gold or silver, worn "coronet braid" fashion is an easily copied novelty, using a rhinestone clip or button at each end where the fabric braid disappears just over the ears.

What Makes a Good Dancer?

Here Are Pointers From One With a Famous Ballroom Record

By **Phyllis M. Lovell**

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

MISS EDNA DEANE was not "demonstrating" that evening. Instead, she could find time to sit beside the fire and talk, her small feet outstretched, her back comfortably settled in a large and very downy cushion.

Since she, with her partner Timothy Palmer, had recently won the world championship for professional ballroom dancing, not to mention having become British champion only a few days before that, I naturally expected a flow of what might be described as "competition information." I had prepared myself, innocently, to be thrilled by discovering at first hand—or very nearly—what being a champion of anything feels like. But Miss Deane had decided otherwise. She waved aside the subject of competition. She wanted, she said to talk about dancing from the point of view of those people who indulge in it "just for the fun of the thing."

By Yvonne, London—
The Christian Science Monitor

Miss Edna Deane, Winner of the British Professional Championship and the World's Professional Championship for Ballroom Dancing, 1933-34.

She herself had enjoyed dancing ever since she was three years old. Taken to a party by her mother at that early age, she delighted an admiring audience by singing and acting a whole series of nursery rhymes. "That child," said all her mother's friends, "ought to go on the stage."

Studied for the Ballet

But Edna, even when she grew older, did not want the life of an actress. By the time she was seven, she had decided to be a dancer, and had started upon strenuous training for ballet work. By the time she was 14, everybody took her talents for granted. And then, two years later, came the thrill of being offered, by Mme. Pavlowa herself, a place in the great dancer's company.

Work with Mme. Pavlowa would have meant a life of travel all over Europe and America. Edna's mother decided not to stand in the way. She decided to leave her little daughter free to make her own choice, and left to herself, Edna refused the offer. She refused it quite deliberately and, furthermore, she refused at the same time to go on with her early training. She said that, after all, she did not want to be one of a ballet. She wanted to become a ballroom dancer.

Living, as she did, in London proved to be a great help in carrying out her plan. London is synonymous with all that is best in ballroom dancing, and the Cockney working classes are the best dancers to be found anywhere. Miss Deane admits that Americans are, by nature, dancers, but she says that they are not serious enough about it and, in consequence, lack technique.

"What, then, makes a good dancer?" I asked.

You Don't Need to Be Petite

She considered for a little. Then she said that most of the things usually considered essential to good dancing do not count. It is not, for instance, necessary to be small, or to be slim; it is not necessary to be musical, and it is not necessary, although some of the modern ballroom dances include as many as 60 steps, to learn more than four of them.

The best dancer, she said, is the person who has taken a little—but only a little—ballet training and has afterward learned that the outward turn of the ballet dancer's hip must, in the ballroom, be abandoned in favor of the straight hip and the perfectly straight foot. She left her comfortable chair in order to illustrate.

"Having mastered a sense of rhythm," she said, moving about gracefully, "the best dancer gives most of her attention to balance—practicing with a glass of water on either shoulder, just as I might be doing now. She thinks hardly at all about steps. She keeps a natural poise, the back of her neck in direct line above the heel of the foot which carries her weight. She never drags upon her partner. She never merely 'walks about' a ballroom. She never 'throws herself about.'"

She came to a halt opposite where I sat.

"It is the self-control that belongs to most English people that makes them such admirable dancers," she said. "Other nations may have imagination—America may dance with more enthusiasm, France may have more verve; but America's method is too crude, that of France is too exaggerated." The highest standard, Miss Deane says, is to be found in London—the "glass of water" standard, which is often performed best by the Londoner of the East End, the sort of person who "dances for the love of dancing," and does it with self-control and grace.

Stretching the Meat Flavor

By **Bessie T. Jones**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Carthage, Texas

MEAT dishes may be "extended" in a number of ways. By so doing the cost of the dish is lowered. For such dishes usually a cheaper cut of meat may be used, this also assisting in lowering the cost. Gelatin, cereals, bread crumbs, cracker crumbs or vegetables may be used in various combinations in stretching the meat flavor.

In dishes of this type the seasoning is the thing that will make a success or a flat failure of one's efforts. Salt and pepper alone are not enough to make a stew or a meat loaf into a dish worthy of a place of honor on the dinner table.

Onions, tomatoes, and spices must be used, aided frequently by a very small amount of sugar to blend the other flavors. The use of bacon fat also helps to improve the flavor. Meat pie, a dish of this type, is always a favorite in cold weather.

Southern Meat Pie

Cut into pieces about one inch square
1 pound of shoulder of veal and
1 small slice of ham (all ham could be used)
Sprinkle meat generously with salt, pepper, and flour. Into a pot or deep frying pan put
2 or 3 tablespoons of bacon drippings, when hot add meat, brown well. Add
2 onions chopped and
2 carrots cut in dice. Sprinkle with
2 tablespoons flour, stir and when flour has browned add
1 quart of boiling water combined with
½ cup tomato catsup and
1 teaspoon sugar. A tiny bit of grated lemon rind may be added. Simmer for one-half hour or until meat is almost tender. Then add
4 potatoes cut in dice and cook until potatoes are tender and the stew thick. Pour the meat mixture into a deep baking dish or casserole and place a biscuit dough over the top and brown in the oven. Garnish with parsley. Serves five.

Browned-Beef Stew with Dumplings

Cut
2 pounds of flank steak into suitable size for handling with a fork. Mix
4 tablespoons flour
2 teaspoons salt and
½ teaspoon pepper. Roll meat in this. Heat
4 tablespoons of bacon drippings. Brown the meat on all sides, stirring to prevent burning. Add the flour which was not used and brown this. Add
4 cups of boiling water. Simmer one hour. Then add
6 small onions. In one onion stick
3 cloves
6 small carrots
3 quartered turnips. Simmer one-half hour longer then add
6 small potatoes and
1 teaspoon sugar. Continue to cook until meat and vegetables are tender. Add the dumplings. To make the dumplings, sift together
2 cups flour
3 teaspoons baking powder and
1 teaspoon salt. Cut in
2 tablespoons fat and gradually add
1 cup milk. Drop by the spoonful on top of the meat. Cover tightly and steam 12 minutes. Serve the stew in a large deep dish with the dumplings on top. Serves six.

Scrapple

Cook
2 pounds of fresh pork in
2 quarts of salted water, adding
1 large onion chopped
1 teaspoon sage, and a tiny bit of Cayenne. When well done remove from liquid and chop. Remove most of the fat from the liquid. Bring
1 quart of this liquid to a boil and add
3 cups of corn meal which has been wet with
2 cups of cold water. Pour into the boiling stock slowly, while stirring constantly. Cook quite rapidly, stirring often to prevent burning. Cook one-half hour. Add
2 cups or more of the chopped meat. Cook 15 minutes longer. Pour into greased bread pans. When cold and well set, slice, dip in flour and fry in bacon fat until well browned.

Pork Chops in Casserole

To
1 can of corn add
1 cup of bread crumbs and
1 well beaten egg. Brown
6 pork chops, which have been seasoned with salt and pepper then dusted with flour, in
5 tablespoons bacon fat. Remove to buttered baking dish. Fry in remaining fat
1 small onion chopped
1 green pepper chopped and
1 cup celery. Brown slightly. Remove from fat, add to corn mixture. Mix well and season with salt and pepper. Make a thick cream sauce by blending
3 tablespoons flour in fat in which meat and vegetables were browned, with
1½ cups milk. Stir until smooth. Spread the corn mixture over the pork chops and pour the cream sauce over all. Bake in a slow oven 45 minutes. Serves 6.

Pimiento-Meat Loaf

To
1 pound of ground beef add
½ can pimientos
1 cup cooked rice
1 cup cracker or bread crumbs
1 onion chopped
1 egg beaten
2 teaspoons salt
2 tablespoons bacon fat and
½ teaspoon pepper. Mix well and add enough water or milk to shape into a loaf. Place in oiled pan and add
½ cup boiling water and bake 15 minutes in hot oven; lower the temperature and bake 15 minutes longer. (Note: Miss Farmer's School suggests that a total of one hour of baking is better.) Serve with plain tomato sauce or Spanish sauce. Serves four.

Meat and Vegetable Loaf

To
1 pound of chopped or ground beef add
1 cup of grated or finely chopped raw potato
1 cup of grated or finely chopped raw carrot
1 cup chopped celery
1 cup bread crumbs
2 tablespoons minced onion
2 teaspoons salt
¼ teaspoon pepper
1 tablespoon chili powder
6 drops tobasco sauce and
2 tablespoons bacon fat. Add enough milk or water to form into loaf about three inches deep. Put in buttered pan, add
½ cup boiling water and cook in moderate oven (350 F.) about an hour. Serve with Spanish sauce. Serves six.

Spanish Sauce

Heat
2 tablespoons butter in a sauce pan add
2 tablespoons chopped onion and cook until it is yellow then add
1 green sweet pepper chopped
2 teaspoons minced parsley
2 cups canned tomatoes
2 teaspoons chili powder and
Salt and pepper to taste. Cook about 10 minutes or until green pepper is tender. Blend
2 tablespoons flour with small amount of melted butter and add to sauce. Cook about five minutes longer, stirring to cook smooth. Serve hot.

Ham Chop Suey

Melt
2 tablespoons of bacon drippings in large kettle, add
1 pound of uncooked ham cut in cubes, and
8 medium onions sliced lengthwise. Cook until onions turn yellow. Then add
1½ cups celery diced
2 tablespoons molasses
¼ teaspoon paprika
¼ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon pepper. Cover with boiling water and simmer for one-half hour. Thicken the gravy with
1 tablespoon flour moistened with cold water. Stir until cooked smooth. Serve with steamed rice. Serves six.

Jellied Ham

Soak
2 tablespoons gelatin in
½ cup cold water. Bring to a boil
2 cups liquid in which ham was boiled or use boiling salted water. Stir in gelatin and add
¼ teaspoon paprika
¼ teaspoon pepper
Cayenne, few grains
¼ teaspoon celery salt
1 teaspoon onion juice or small amount of chopped onion. Cool mixture. When it begins to thicken add
2 cups of boiled ham cut fine
¼ cup chopped pickle and
¼ cup pimiento. Decorate a slightly greased mold with slices of
1 hard boiled egg, pour in the ham mixture. Chill thoroughly. When jelly is set, to unmold dip the mold into boiling water for an instant and turn the meat into a platter. Serve with a garnish of lettuce or parsley. Serves five.

From a Reader

Someone told us recently, on this page, of her way of cleaning a pan after "deep-fat frying." May I tell how I avoid doing that irksome task very often? I keep a pan of fat for the sole purpose of "deep frying," and it is always ready for use. When it gets "crummy," I strain it through a fine sieve or piece of cloth. To clean the pan, I use any old soft paper to remove most of the grease. After frying fish, or anything containing onions, the fat should be strained through a fine cloth, and no odor will remain—the fat will be quite fresh again, and ready for even fruit fritters or doughnuts. (Mrs.) E. M. T., Boston

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1 tablespoonful lemon juice
2 egg whites

Pour cold water in bowl and sprinkle gelatine on top of water. Add hot water and stir until dissolved. Add sugar, salt and fruit juices (cut grapefruit sections in small pieces). Mix thoroughly. Cool, and when jelly begins to thicken, beat until frothy and then fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Turn into mold that has been rinsed in cold water and chill. When firm, unmold and garnish with grapefruit sections, cherries or strawberries. Serve with custard sauce made from the yolks of the eggs. If fresh grapefruit is used, one-half cup more sugar will be necessary.

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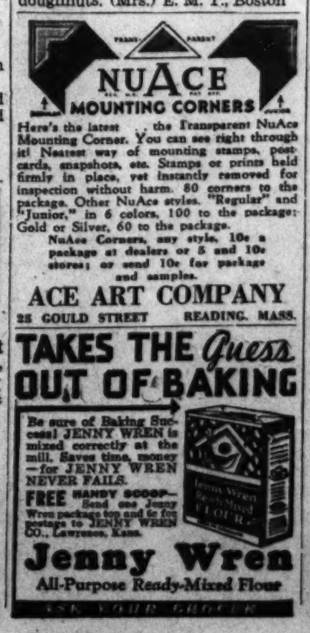
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The Home Forum

Patriarch of High-Bush Blueberries

IT STANDS in a little grove of gray birch which rises, like an oasis, amid acres of shrub growth. I was about to turn homeward from a rather fruitless tramp when the graceful birch tops beckoned above the dry leaves of the dwarf oaks, and I went to see what treasure they might be sheltering. Almost on the threshold of the little wood stood the patriarch.

Its tortuous branches caught my eye at once, but I did not recognize it at first for what it was. It looked like a denizen of some ancient wood, such as Doré might have imagined. It was twisted, and dark, and old. The multiple trunks sprang from the ground at the base of a sugar maple, thence spreading on every side in serpentine curves. I went closer to see what this might be and looked up through a beautiful fan of delicate twigs, on which grew sharp-pointed buds so tiny that one must look twice to make sure of them. But one bud was different from the rest. It was plump and red; the exact counterpart of those on a handful of twigs I carried, which I had gathered for their bright color and to see them open in the house. I well knew what kind of bush those had come from. Then this, too, was a blueberry bush!

How I should have liked to see it in its prime, with every branch bearing its load of fruit! What berries those must have been! How many pies, to flow with purple juice, might have been filled from this one bush, to say nothing of pans of blueberry muffins and crisp griddle-cakes, or bowls heaped with rich blueness to be drenched in creamy country milk!

The children who would have gathered them must have grown up long since. For years this has been waste land, but through the scrub oaks and the alders run the lines of old stone walls. Here once must have been pastures, before the maples were cut of which the roots, all about the little wood, are now sending up armies of rosy sprouts—perhaps before the maples had grown. It was then that the children would have come with their pails, and the great berries whose blue clusters had lured them to the place would have fallen into the pails with a cheerful plop! while the pasture rang with laughter and merry child voices.

All that is over now. I counted the plump buds and found just four. The old bush has nearly finished its work. Four clusters of blossoms to open in the spring. Four clusters of berries to ripen blue in midsummer. Perhaps some bird will find them and enjoy the feast.

Thinking of the patriarch, after reaching home, I wondered if my mind had exaggerated its size and picturesqueness. So I went back another day with rule and string to measure.

Sixteen separate trunks rose from the root, the largest of them nine inches in circumference, measured two inches above the ground. The tallest branch rose to a height of ten feet; not extreme for high bush blueberries, perhaps, but the spread of the branches from one side to the other was sixteen feet. Our own big country kitchen is twelve and a half by twenty-eight feet. A blueberry bush that would spread over more than half of it is something of a bush.

But it was not size alone that gave distinction. I knelt in the snow to examine the bark on the sturdy stems. Beautiful it was, evenly grooved and patterned with fine scales; firm and clean, with a look of immaculateness. Lichens clung near the base of the largest trunk which, far above, broke into those graceful fanwise twigs. Groping each for light, these had ventured in manifold angles and curves such as had given shape in years past to the old sinuous branches. Highest of all, one ruddy twig pointed directly upward. The ancient blueberry bush still has aspirations.

D. A. B.

Toledo (Spain): From a Drawing by Phyllis Pearsall

By Permission of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Presage

Now by the measure of this song
Sung by the lone and winter bird,
I know no frost will tarry long,
The thicket has already stirred.

Already does the tulip show
Her waxen beauty, even now
The violet beneath the snow
Is bright and living as a bough.

Against the snowy air I hear
The winter bird, the cadence runs
Forward toward April and the clear
Trees gilded by the April suns.

What prophet on a branch is this
To sing diminished summer back
And by some metamorphosis
Wring gold and emerald from black?

Black woods and nightfall, they shall flee
Lightly as snow the winds blow by
Because this silver ecstasy
Has showered blossoms on the sky.

Already does the pear tree shout,
Already with a golden grace
The jonquil by the hedge is out—
A bough is starry to my face.

HAROLD VINAL.

Dr. Johnson and His Negro Servant

Mr. and Mrs. Thrale were in the habit of visiting Bath; and on this occasion, a stout, elderly gentleman (whose costume, as a rule, consisted of a stock and wristbands, a wig called a Busby, but often wanting powder, a three-cornered hat, and a coat which was either of dark mulberry colour or brown, "inclining to the colour of Scotch snuff"; large brass or gilt buttons, a black waistcoat, and small-clothes which were sometimes of corduroy, black stockings, and large easy shoes with buckles) might have been seen rolling upon the conversation in Mrs. Thrale's drawing-room, like a porpoise upon waves. Mrs. Thrale's front door was as likely as not opened to visitors by the black but learned Mr. Francis Barber, Doctor Johnson's Negro servant, who was born in Jamaica, and whom the Doctor had contracted in some mysterious manner—largely because his original master did not know how to dispose of him.

Doctor Johnson, on being made a present of the unwanted Mr. Barber, freed him immediately from his condition as slave, and made him his personal servant, though nobody ever discovered in what Mr. Barber's services consisted, for, according to Hawkins:

"The great busby wig which, throughout his life, he affected to wear, by that closeness of texture which it had contracted and suffered to retain, was ever nearly as impenetrable by a comb as a quickset hedge, and little of the dust that had once settled on his outer garment was ever known to have been disturbed by the brush."

Mr. Francis Barber, when twenty-three years of age, was sent by Doctor Johnson to a school in Northamptonshire, with the recommendation to "be a good boy," and in order also that he might learn Latin and the fact that there was, fundamentally, no difference between himself and the other scholars excepting in the pigmentation of the skin. Unfortunately, the moment that Mr. Barber had received this desirable education . . his sense of injustice at being of a different colour to the other scholars increased, and he contracted, as well, curious ideas of freedom, so that he ran away from the Doctor twice, in spite of their devotion to each other—once to serve in an apothecary's shop, and once to sea. The Doctor was, on this second occasion, obliged to spend a great deal of time and money in buying Mr. Barber out of the Navy, and restoring him to that "nest of people in his house, where the lame, the blind, the rich, and the sorrowful, found a sure refuge from all the evils whence his little income could secure him."

At Bath, however, Mr. Barber seemed fairly contented, and peace reigned, whilst even Mr. Boswell, who had followed the travellers, and was staying at the same tavern—"The Pelican"—was snubbed very rarely.

The conversations at Mrs. Thrale's house in Bath must have astonished the more fashionable visitors a good deal, and the astonishment may have added to the awe in which they held the great man.—EDITH SITWELL, in "Bath." (London: Faber & Faber.)

Timmy—His Day

I cannot say at precisely what hour Timmy's day begins, but I have reason to believe that it is early. For even on those rare occasions when the distant echo of a bugler's reveille awakens me, it is usual to find that Timmy has long ago crawled from his sleeping quarters beneath my bed. Occasionally, I find him seated just where the dim rays of the early morning sun spot the rug—an expression of mild reproach on his delightful Scottish face, as if he found it hard to believe that anyone should prefer to lie abed on such a morning. However, I have to speak but one word to start a series of wags which I interpret to mean that I have been forgiven for my indolence. And to mark further my restoration to favor, Timothy will lick my bare feet with his impudent pink tongue, as I slide them into my bedroom slippers.

Timmy, perhaps, would think it a debatable issue as to whether or not we enjoy his meals as much as he does. But certainly they afford us an immeasurable amount of amusement; and his mealtime is always punctuated by our shouts of laughter, mingled with his excited yelps. Whatever constitutes the *pièce de resistance* of his dinner is placed in a tin pie pan, and we can easily ascertain what progress he is making by listening for the scraping of the pan over the tile floor, as he pushes it along with his nose. I watched him push it under the radiator one day, and shall not soon forget the perplexed look on his face as pan and pudding disappeared from view! He made several unsuccessful attempts to retrieve it, before uttering a bark which was nothing less than a king's command, and which brought me hurrying to his aid.

On rainy days, Timothy usually sits on the broad ledge of a window, his black nose pressed against the pane; cocking his ears and emitting a short bark whenever an acquaintance passes, and a lengthy one should a boy on a bicycle chance to pedal down the street. I have reason to believe, however, that sunny days are his favorites, for these mean a stroll across the campus with his mistress; or delightful hours in his back yard, where he holds many a seemingly unintelligible conversation with a certain squirrel. But who am I to judge? Doubtless, Timmy and the squirrel understand one another perfectly!

C. C.

TOLEDO stands on a hill, almost encircled by a loop in the Tagus. Across the neck of the loop it is protected by walls and towers and was therefore, defensively very strong. But the restriction of its site compelled it to huddle as many buildings as possible into this comparatively small space, so that its streets are narrow; many of them indeed so narrow that the donkeys and mules scrape with their panniers against the houses, and have scraped for so many centuries as to wear long grooves in the walls like the flutings made in boulders by the age-long passing of a glacier.

Some of the large stones in the footings of these walls are Roman; but of Roman Toledo there is otherwise little left, and the labyrinthine streets, resembling, as they do, Fez or Tetuan, are more eloquent of the Moors who were established here for nearly four hundred years. But, if only insignificant fragments remain of Toledo under Imperial Rome, the whole city is, as it were, a living fossil of the Imperial Spain of Charles V. From Toledo, he ruled over Holland, Belgium, Germany, Austria, Milan, Naples and Sicily, and was the first and the last European Emperor to reign as well in America. His Imperial Eagle is on every gate of the town, flies on the bridges and on the towering Alcazar.

The city is full of the palaces of the nobles of his court; so that, if they were to return, they would, except for the motorcars and buses standing in the Zocodover, find no overwhelming changes. In fact, so little alteration has been made in Toledo until very recent years, that it is a sort of sixteenth century Pompeii; and, like Pompeii, it has been preserved for us by a cataclysm, not indeed of nature, but of man. For, at the height of the city's splendor, Charles's son, Philip II, transferred the court and the government to the village of Madrid, leaving Toledo too impoverished to transform itself and obliterate by new buildings its historical past.

Shut in by the gloomy fronts of the houses with their barred windows, one can, as one walks through the tortuous lanes of Toledo, see usually only a ribbon of sky above one, and even on the little squares there is a feeling of constriction. But one day, going out of the Plaza de San Justo where the children were playing round the fountain in the shadow of the plane trees, a ruined house on my right made a gap in the perpetual barricade, and revealed an expanse of tiled roofs clambering up the hill to the cathedral.

As I stood there craning my neck, a woman called to me:

"Señora, you would see better from my house, though it is very old and ugly. Carmen," she went on to her daughter, "take this señora up to the loft."

Carmen took charge of me and she, too, apologizing for the antiquity of the house, led me up to a loggia right at the top, whose arches were open to the winds. The family washing was here suspended from wires; so were two strings of sardines, also drying in the sun.

"Excuse the fish," said Carmen, "but they fry better when dried."

Looking over the balustrade, I could see unimpeded the roofs of Toledo, the domes and the towers, bathed in the strong sun under the blue sky. As I worked here, Juanito, the son of the family, came to watch:

"I, too, am an artist," he said to me, "I play the guitar."

Late that evening, when I was up in my room at the hotel, I heard the faint tinkle of guitars in the distance. I went out onto the balcony and looked down on the twisted trees in the moonlit square. The tinkle became louder; and, as five shadowy young men rounded a corner and came into view, the musical twanging awakened the whole hotel. Lights were turned on and figures came out on the balconies.

The musicians now stationed themselves beside a tree, and began to sing. Amongst them, by his height and thinness, I recognized Juanito who had come with his friends to serenade me:

"Siguiendo voy a una estrella
Que desde lejos descubro . . ."

P. P.

La Voie du Pèlerin

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

CEUX qui voyagent en Angleterre ont souvent remarqué avec intérêt, dans les comtés du sud-est, les traces de la voie du Pèlerin; sur cette ancienne route qui relie Winchester à Cantorbéry, on vit jadis passer de nombreux groupes allant en pèlerinage. Il s'est écoulé des siècles depuis ce temps-là, et la route a presque entièrement disparu; cependant on en retrouve encore quelques vestiges sur les collines crayeuses, et l'on peut en suivre le tracé grâce aux ifs qui la bordaient et qu'on distingue sur le fond d'une verdure plus claire. En songeant à ceux qui cherchaient la sainteté dans ce chemin, nous ne devrions pas oublier qu'en réalité chacun de nous est un pèlerin, bien qu'aujourd'hui la nature mentale et non matérielle du pèlerinage devienne toujours plus évidente.

Peut-être bien des gens ignorent-ils encore qu'ils sont des pèlerins; et d'autres répètent l'émouvant appel de Thomas: "Seigneur, nous ne savons où tu vas; comment en saurions-nous le chemin?" Parmi ceux qui parlent ainsi, plusieurs ont cherché, mais apparemment sans succès, à comprendre ce que veut dire la tendre réponse de Jésus: "Je suis le chemin, la vérité et la vie; personne ne vient au Père que par moi." A tous ceux qui voudraient suivre les traces du Maître et s'y efforcent, bien qu'en tâtonnant, la Science Chrétienne apporte une lumière faite pour éclairer le passage en question; car cette Science distingue le Jésus humain, né de Marie, d'avec le Christ, la Vérité qu'il illustrait en perfection. Elle explique que Christ est la manifestation ou le reflet de Dieu, l'expression de la Divinité; que Jésus est le Conducteur parce qu'il montra d'une manière parfaite comment les qualités divines peuvent être utilisées dans les circonstances humaines. C'est en démontrant progressivement ces qualités divines que chacun "vient au Père," comme disait Jésus; car dans la mesure où l'on assimile ces qualités et les met en pratique, on prend possession du vrai héritage qui consiste à ressembler à Dieu.

Les pèlerins d'autrefois suivaient une voie déterminée, et certains jalons leur permettaient de mesurer le chemin parcouru. De même aujourd'hui, la Science Chrétienne montre à ses adhérents quels sont les pas à faire sur la route que Jésus-Christ leur a tracée et qu'Ésaïe appelle "le chemin de la sainteté." Le prophète écrit: "Celui qui est souillé n'y passera point... Ceux qui marcheront dans ce chemin... ne s'égareront point." La Science Chrétienne appuie fortement sur le fait que la vraie pureté est mentale et s'exprime nécessairement dans les circonstances visibles; or il faut comprendre que cette pureté de pensée consiste à s'attacher fermement aux faits spirituels et fondamentaux de l'être, malgré tous les arguments d'après lesquels la matière serait la norme de l'existence. Si la pensée s'égare dans le labyrinthe des raisonnements matériels, nous perdrons momentanément le chemin de l'Esprit.

On trouve dans *Miscellaneous Writings*, par Mary Baker Eddy, un lumineux article intitulé: "Le Chemin" (pp. 355-359). L'auteur y montre que le progrès spirituel comporte trois degrés importants: la connaissance de soi-même, l'humilité, l'amour, tels sont ces jalons dont la nécessité est admirablement mise en relief. En étudiant cet article, nous voyons nettement qu'il faut d'abord reconnaître le sens humain qui suggère un moi séparé de Dieu, puis éliminer ce faux sens au moyen de l'amour désintéressé qui reflète l'amour de Dieu envers Ses enfants. Reconnaître que notre individualité réelle est l'image ou la ressemblance de Dieu, ne prétendre à rien en dehors du Père, c'est parvenir à l'humilité véritable. En même temps cela montre que le pouvoir et la majesté qui appartiennent à Dieu doivent donner à Sa réflexion l'empire véritable. Lorsqu'on se vante ou se déprécie soi-même, on illustre en réalité certaines formes d'orgueil, prétendant à une individualité qui leur soit propre; et qu'il s'agisse de succès ou d'échec apparents, c'est toujours la supposition d'une existence séparée de Dieu. Aussi ces états de pensée ne se trouvent-ils pas dans le chemin de la sainteté; et si nous les remarquons dans notre conscience, nous pouvons être sûrs que nous sommes écartés du bon chemin.

Mrs. Eddy termine l'article ci-dessus mentionné par ces paroles pleines d'inspiration: "Le *chemin* est la Science divine absolue: marchez-y; mais souvenez-vous que la Science se démontre par degrés, et notre démonstration s'élève seulement dans la mesure où nous nous élevons sur l'échelle de l'être." Nous voyons ainsi que jour après jour, notre pensée doit s'élever pour reconnaître la présence perpétuelle de Dieu, l'action constante de Sa loi parfaite; nous devons nous efforcer de n'appuyer mentalement que sur le bien, et refuser tous les arguments du sens matériel en faveur du mal: alors seulement nous prenons le chemin tracé par Jésus; nous suivons son exemple, et ces paroles prophétiques d'Ésaïe trouvent chez nous leur accomplissement: "Quand vous irez à droite, ou quand vous irez à gauche, vos oreilles entendront derrière vous la voix qui dira: C'est ici le chemin, suivez-le!"

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

A Nation on Bicycles

To take things in their proper order, I must record that the first purely Dutch impression (apart from the green railway engines with brass helmets on their backs) consists of bricks. And windows. And bicycles in particular. And bricks and windows in particular. These bricks form the local colour of Holland: a green landscape containing cottages built of tiny red bricks with white seams, cottages with large bright windows, and a landscape with brick pathways along which bicycles scorch from one cottage to another, and these cottages, apart from the bricks, consist largely of windows, just windows, clean and large, with white frames, and most varied subdivisions and dimensions. For let me tell you that Dutch builders attach the greatest importance to windows; a wall's a wall, but a window is an aperture, a plastic affair which can be larger or smaller or broader or higher, and this, apparently, almost satisfies the individualistic needs of this country.

And then those bicycles. I have seen various things in my time, but never have I seen so many bicycles as, for instance, in Amsterdam; they are no mere bicycles, but a sort of collective entity; 'shoals, droves, colonies of bicycles, which rather suggest the . . . eddying of flies. The best part of it is when a policeman holds up the stream of bicycles to let pedestrians get across the street, and then magnanimously leaves the road open once more; a regular swarm of cyclists dashes forward, headed by a number of speed champions, and away they pedal, with the queer unanimity of dancing gnats. Experts on local conditions assert that at the present time there are close on two and a half million bicycles in the Netherlands, which means that there is one bicycle for every three inhabitants, including babies, sailors, the royal family and inmates of workhouses. I haven't counted them, but my impression was that the actual number is just a trifle bigger. I was told that all you have to do is to take your seat on a bicycle and it goes along by itself. That'll give you an idea of how smooth and straight the country is. . . .

The above opinions about bicycles are more favourable than what I really think about them; and now that they cannot get their own back on me, I don't mind declaring quite openly that I didn't like them, because to my mind it is somewhat unnatural for a man to be sitting and stepping forward at the same time. The practice of stepping forward while seated can ultimately affect the pace of a nation's development. It becomes possible to tread slowly and nevertheless to get along quickly. You realize this when you see how far the Dutch have gone, although they tread at about the same rate as a slow-motion film. But I, arm-swinging pedestrian that I am, will not interfere with their bicycles; let every nation follow its star by the methods which it understands.—KAREL CAPEK, in "Letters From Holland." (London: Faber & Faber; New York: Putnam.)

Poplars

Yet in Delos once I saw as goodly a thing; a young sapling of a palm tree springing up by the altar of Apollo.—The Odyssey, Book VI.

Dripping with silver,
They stand silent
Like hushed monoliths
In a world awash with moonlight,

And the night sings on,
And the summer dawn comes,
And the sun replaces the silver with
haloes of gold.

Ah! I know not which is more lovely,
The moonlight or the dawnlight
On poplars standing silent in the
hush of their beauty.

—LUTHER WEAVER, in "Bright Year Burning." (Saint Paul, Minn.: Northland Press.)

The Pilgrim's Way

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

VISITORS to the southeastern counties of England have often been interested in discovering traces of the Pilgrim's Way, the old road between Winchester and Canterbury, which was the scene of many a pilgrimage in bygone days. Though centuries have passed since this road was thus used, and though most of it has been obliterated, one still may trace it here and there over the chalk downs, or mark its course by the yew trees which once bordered it and which crop out, dark and somber, amid the brighter green of their surroundings. And in thinking of those who followed it in their quest for holiness, we may remember that each individual is really a pilgrim, though it is now becoming apparent that the pilgrimage is a mental rather than a material journey.

Possibly many are still unaware of the fact that they are pilgrims, while others may echo the appealing cry of Thomas, "Lord, we know not whither thou goest; and how can we know the way?" These may have been searching unavailingly for the meaning of Jesus' tender reply, "I am the way, the truth, and the life: no man cometh unto the Father, but by me." To all those who are groppingly seeking to follow in the steps of the Master, Christian Science brings a light which clarifies and illumines this passage; for this Science differentiates between the human Jesus, born of Mary, and the Christ, Truth, which he so perfectly exemplified. It explains that Christ is the manifestation or reflection of God, the expression of Deity; and that Jesus was the Way-shower because he presented a perfect example of how the divine qualities can be utilized in human experience. The progressive demonstration by the individual of these God-qualities is the process spoken of above as coming to the Father; for in the proportion that one assimilates them, and so lives them, one enters into his true heritage of Godlikeness.

Now, just as the pilgrims of old had a definite path to follow, and could ascertain their progress by means of specific waymarks, so today Christian Science teaches its students that definite steps are to be taken on the highway which Christ Jesus traversed for them, and which is spoken of by Isaiah as "The way of holiness." The prophet writes that "the unclean shall not pass over it," and that "the wayfaring men . . . shall not err therein." It lays great stress on the fact that true cleanliness is purity of thought, which necessarily expresses itself in outward circumstances; and this purity of thought must be understood as a close adherence to the fundamental spiritual facts of being in the face of every argument that matter is the standard of existence. There must be no errancy of thought into bypaths of material reasoning, or we shall miss the way of Spirit.

In her "Miscellaneous Writings" (pp. 355-359) Mary Baker Eddy has written an illuminating article called "The Way," in which she points out three important steps in spiritual progress. Self-knowledge, humility, and love are these waymarks, and the necessity for each of them is beautifully brought out. As we study this article, it becomes plain that a human sense of a selfhood separated from God must first be recognized, and then eliminated through the unselfed love which is the reflection of God's love for His children. The recognition of one's real selfhood as the image or likeness of God, claiming nothing apart from the Father, brings true humility. It also makes it plain that the power and majesty which belong to God must also give His reflection true dominion. Self-exaltation and self-depreciation are really differing forms of pride, for they claim a selfhood of their own; and whether this seems to be a success or a failure, it is always a supposition of an existence apart from God. These states of thought are therefore not to be found along the way of holiness, and if we detect them in our consciousness we may know that we are missing the path.

Mrs. Eddy closes the article mentioned above with the inspiring words, "The *way* is absolute divine Science: walk ye in it; but remember that Science is demonstrated by degrees, and our demonstration rises only as we rise in the scale of being." Thus we see that only as, day by day, our thought is lifted to recognize the ever-presence of God and the constant operation of His law of perfection; only as we strive to put the whole weight of our thinking on the side of good, and refuse to accept the persistent argument of material sense in support of evil, do we walk in the way that Jesus trod, and so follow his example that the prophecy of Isaiah may be fulfilled in our lives: "Thine ears shall hear a word behind thee, saying, This is the way, walk ye in it, when ye turn to the right hand, and when ye turn to the left."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

White Silences

The storm is over, the moon high,
and the cold
So sharp all things appear in
chiseled outline.
Against the snow, each tree and
bush,
Each twig, or spike of sedge
Stand out in alto relievo,
The darkest places of the under-
brush
Are patterned openwork of thorn
or rush,
Even the buried windings of the
brook
Declare themselves in silhouetted
spear or crook
Of long dead grasses.

Nothing is hid. The empty road,
The drifted fields and orchard,
The distant hills and wood
Are virginal and candid,
The night stands self-acknowledged
In the shining quiet—
Nothing is hid.

The warm, brown earth, the pulsing green,
Conceal and compromise, they
blend and blur,
White silences delineate,
White silences demand the whole of
truth,
In splendor of self-knowing
White silences reveal.

GERTRUDE ALLEN.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Allen Hall Wins Third Straight In Billiard Play

Bozeman, Hoppe and Layton Also Undefeated in World Tournament

World Three-Cushion Billiards Standing

Player	W	L	H.R.	B.G.
Allen Hall	3	0	7	48
Jay N. Bozeman Jr.	2	0	8	34
W. F. Hoppe	2	0	8	44
John Layton	2	0	6	61
Welker Cochran	1	1	9	49
Kinrey Matsuyama	1	1	6	53
Alfredo de Oro	1	1	5	74
T. S. Denton	1	1	6	59
A. G. Kieckhefer	1	2	5	59
A. J. Thurnblad	0	2	6	..
Otto Reiselt	0	3	7	..
Leonard Kenney	0	3	7	..

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—William F. Hoppe won his second victory in the world championship three-cushion billiards yesterday at Capitol Academy, but Allen Hall of Chicago is still a game ahead of him in the standing, having scored his third victory. John Layton is also undefeated, as is Jay N. Bozeman Jr., who did not play yesterday. Hoppe defeated Leonard Kenney, 50 to 46, in the final game of the day, while Layton defeated Otto Reiselt, 50 to 48, in the first evening game.

Layton had an uphill task to win the first game of the evening, as it was not until the end that he got within hailing distance of the Philadelphian, who led at 47 to 31, at the end of the forty-ninth inning. But though Reiselt got to 49 a foul put him back one, and a series of low but regular scores gave Layton the victory in the sixty-first inning. The score by innings:

John Layton—0 0 0 2 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1s 0 1s 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 1 0 5 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 4 1 1 0 0 0 0 5 0 1 1 1 2 2 4 0 2 1 3 2—50. Innings—61. High run—5. s—Safety.

Otto Reiselt—2 1 0 3 0 3 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 5 0 2 0 2 0 0 0 2 1 0 1 1 7 0 0 2 0 2 1 1 2 0 5 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 3 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0x 0—48. Innings—61. High run—7. x—1 off for foul.

Hoppe led most of the time in his game against Kenney, but the Chicago player came close to catching him near the finish, when a run of seven placed him ahead at the forty-fourth inning, 42 to 41. But Hoppe made up the difference with a 4 and ran out the game in the fifty-third inning, 50 to 46. Hoppe also ran 7 as his best. The score by innings:

W. F. Hoppe—1 1 2 2 0 3 2 2 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 4 2 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 4 0 0 0 3 0 0 7 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 4 1 1—50. Innings—53. High run—7.

Leonard Kenney—0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 3 1 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 2 4 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 1 5 1 1 0 2 0 0 0 7 0 0 0 0 3 0 1—46. Innings—52. High run—7. Referee—Charles McElligott.

Allen Hall won his third game of the series when he nosed out Arthur J. Thurnblad in the first afternoon game, 50 to 49 in 57 innings. Hall led most of the way, but runs of 4, 5, and 3 in successive innings put Thurnblad ahead in the forty-fifth inning, and they seesawed in the lead until a final two gave the game to Hall. Both are Chicagoans. The score by innings:

Allen Hall—0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 3 0 1 0 2 1 1 0 0 0 3 1 0 2 7 0 0 3 6 0 0 x 0 0 2 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 3 0 0 0 2—50. Innings—57. High run—7. x—One off for foul.

A. J. Thurnblad—1 0 1 2 0 2 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 5 0 x 0 1 2 0 1 0 1s 3s 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 4 5 3 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 2—49. Innings—56. High run—8. x—One off for foul. s—Safety.

Kinrey Matsuyama also had a hard battle on his hands before he conquered August Kieckhefer, in the second matinée game, 50 to 46, in 53 innings. Both indulged in safety tactics from the start, and were also below form in accuracy, and the game dragged until the score stood at 21-all in the thirty-seventh inning. The Japanese started more active play in the next, and Kieckhefer also went after his shots with more vigor, with a run of 5, his best of the day. But the little Japanese was not settled into his stride, and a run of 6 put him ahead. They seesawed once more up to 46—40 in favor of Kieckhefer, and then another run of 6 by Matsuyama settled the battle. The score by innings:

August Kieckhefer—2 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 3 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 3 1 0 0 2 3 5 0 2 3 0—46. Innings—53. High run—5.

Kinrey Matsuyama—0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 2 0 0 1 0 3 0 s 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 2 0 3 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 1 0 0 0 6 2 1s 0 5 0 0 0 3s 0 6—50. Innings—53. High run—6. s—Safety. Referee—Joseph Ferguson.

Hall will have a rest today, as will Hoppe and Layton for the schedule is as follows: Matsuyama against Kenney and Cochran against Kieckhefer in the afternoon, with De Oro opposing Denton and Bozeman against Thurnblad in the evening.

Sporting Around the Hub

WITH the mid-year examinations over, college athletes can give their track sport a bit more thought, and it will be a finer-conditioned flock of relay teams which will compete in the B. A. A. games tomorrow night at the Boston Garden than carried the silks of their colleges in the recent Prout Memorial and Millrose games. While popular interest will center around the special events in which Olympians, world-record holders and champions will compete, the relay races are attracting their share of attention. Featured with the Harvard-Yale varsity duel for the beautiful Frank O'Brien Memorial Trophy, donated in memory of the great Crimson star by his friends, there are a number of relay races which, all told, will bring together a total of 46 college teams.

Among the match relay races which have the interest of the college world are the Holy Cross-Boston College; Brown-Bowdoin; Williams-New Hampshire; Princeton-M. I. T.; New York University and Amherst vs. Northeastern and Springfield; Boston University vs. Tufts and Massachusetts State; Colby vs. Worcester Poly., and the 10-team Intercollegiate two-mile varsity in which the flying fours of Dartmouth, Harvard, Holy Cross, B. C., New York, Bowdoin, Colby, M. I. T., and New Hampshire will be seen. The freshman relay race among B. C., Holy Cross, Northeastern and M. I. T. is causing all kinds of talk, for the Crusaders have a team of cubs which Bart Sullivan has confidence is good enough to beat the varsity.

There are several events on tomorrow night's long program in which world records are endangered. No one will doubt but that Glenn Cunningham, favorite in the Hunter Mile, has it in him to run a mile faster than any man today has ever stepped it. When Marty and Spits get together to jump off their tie in the high jump, it is possible that the winner will leap higher than either has ever done before, and both are record-holders. The battle between Bill Graber of California and Keith Brown of Yale, holders of the outdoor and indoor pole-vault records respectively, should be a great one. Tomorrow night is track night in Boston and all roads lead to the Garden.

Henri Cochet arrived in this country the other day after his trip through South America, and had a word of praise for his professional partner and traveling companion, Martin Plaa. Cochet said, "Plaa can keep going on a tennis court for 15 or 20 hours and not get tired. I think his steadiness, his ability to keep the ball in play stamps him as the greatest automaton in the world." Plaa and Cochet, it will be recalled, come to the Boston Garden on Feb. 27 and 28 for a series of matches with Bill Tilden and Ellsworth Vines.

Speaking of Vines, when the young court star returned to his home in Pasadena, Calif., a few days ago, a reporter asked him how he liked professional tennis. "It's great," he beamed in boyish enthusiasm. "My only regret is that I didn't turn pro sooner. But it isn't as easy as I expected. In fact, it's mighty hard work." Vines was quick to attack the proposal that his matches with Tilden might have been prearranged. "It's strange how people come out to see us play when the idea that everything is cut and dried. I feel it everywhere we go. It seems to me that the 44-set match that Tilden won recently in Los Angeles is sufficient answer. Tennis is business with Tilden and me. We cannot afford to lose."

Wesley Fesler and his Harvard varsity basketball squad left Cambridge this morning for Princeton, N. J., where they will meet the Princeton varsity tonight in an Eastern Intercollegiate League game. Tomorrow the team will continue on to Swarthmore, Penna., to oppose the Swarthmore varsity. Prom the Harvard A. A. came the announcement today that Hal Ulen, coach of the varsity swimming team, has been made a member of the National Swimming Rules Committee, the chairman of which is Fred Luchring of Pennsylvania. Ulen's associates on the committee will be A. E. Eilers of the University of Washington, Nells Thorpe of Minnesota and Bob Kiphuth of Yale.

The schoolboy hockey schedule for tonight calls for several crucial games at the Garden and Arena. Walpole and Waltham, tied for first place in the Bay State Interscholastic Hockey League, play at the Arena this evening in a game that may decide the championship. Only one point behind the leaders in this race are Wellesley and B. C. High, who also are scheduled to meet tonight. A victory for one of these teams, and a tie between Waltham and Walpole, would make a three-way tie for first place. All four teams are certain to be in the round-robin tournament scheduled for the Arena on Feb. 22. Needham vs. Watertown and Quincy vs. Framingham are other games booked for tonight.

The Greater Boston League race is also close. Games scheduled for the Garden this evening are, Stoneham vs. Melrose, Ringe Tech vs. Newton, Belmont vs. Cambridge Latin and Arlington vs. Medford. Cambridge Latin holds a one-point lead in this race and should have no trouble beating Belmont. An upset here, however, would give Newton and Melrose, who are both fairly certain of victory, a chance to jump into the lead. Seven o'clock is the starting time for games at both the Garden and Arena.

Phil Todt, the big fellow who played first base for the Red Sox a few years back, has gone from the diamond to flowers. Todt and Heine Mueller, who played the outfield for the Giants and Cardinals, run a florist's shop in St. Louis. It is reported that business is rushing.

Boston University will reorganize a student athletic council according to Dean Frederick R. Rogers, head of the department of athletics. The former student council, which acted as an advisory body to the faculty council, resigned as a body in May of last year. The new council will have greatly restricted powers according to Dean Rogers.

Weston held its position at the top of the Division "A" standing of the Women's Interclub Badminton League yesterday by defeating the University Club, 4 to 0. Westwood beat Old Orchard by a similar score, while Bird and Bat downed Brookline, 3 to 1.

Oregon State Has Veteran Polo Squad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORVALLIS, Ore., Feb. 9—After several weeks of negotiating, plans for home-and-home polo games between Oregon State College and Stanford University and University of California were completed this week. The Orangemen will play the two southern division teams in indoor games here on successive weekends, and in the spring will invade the southland for return outdoor games. In addition to tilts with Stanford and California, Oregon State may play University of Southern California here early in March. Should this happen, the Orangemen will meet the Trojans in Los Angeles in May.

Maj. F. W. Bowley, Oregon State polo coach, has five lettermen back for play this year. Grant Perry '35, Hugh O'Neil '34, Joel Hedgpeth '34, Louis Withers '34 and Raymond De Lancey '35 are the experienced players forming the nucleus of the Orange squad. Most promising of several recruits is Alvin Sewall '36, a transfer from California. Hedgpeth is the Oregon State captain.

As Oregon State polo teams spend most of their time indoors because of adverse weather conditions, Coach Bowley has two trios of nearly equal strength ready for action. Perry is No. 1 on the first team, O'Neil No. 2 and Hedgpeth No. 3.

Cambridge Elects Officers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Eng. — The footballing community at Cambridge University has recently been busy over the election of officers for next season. The Rugby players have chosen as captain W. J. Leather of Clare College, a burly forward from Sedbergh School, and their new honorary secretary is K. C. Fyfe, Cundle and Caius. J. H. Bowman of Sherbourne and Trinity Hall, will look after the treasury. The Association Football Club has conferred the captaincy upon G. T. Hollebone, who went up to Trinity from Charterhouse, and the secretaryship is given to G. A. Strasser of Shrewsbury and Pembroke. The "wetbobs" have also been in conference on the same subject. At the terminal meeting of the Cambridge University Boat Club, two old Etonians were reelected as president and honorary secretary. They are K. M. Payne, Third Trinity, and J. E. Gilmour, Trinity Hall, respectively.

College Basketball Results

Aurora 28, Elmhurst 22.
Berea College 26, Louisville 21.
Carbondale Teachers 49, St. Viator 20.
Central Indiana Normal 45, Hanover 24.
Kentucky 26, Alabama 21.
Kansas 22, Oklahoma 16.
Lake Forest 36, Davidson 23.
Louisiana State 54, Mississippi State 39.
Missouri S. of M. 28, Missouri Valley 24.
Monmouth 32, Augustana 15.
Morehead 34, Georgetown College 27.
Murray Teachers 39, Middle Tennessee 36.
Norwich 25, Vermont 16.
Omaha 51, Kearney Normal 36.
Parsons 36, Penn College 20.
Springfield 37, Middlebury 32.
St. Thomas 23, MacAlester 22.
Texas Tech 48, Arizona S. T. 29.

Touring M. C. C. Team Wins

MADRAS, India, Feb. 8 (Canadian Press)—The touring Marylebone C. C. defeated the Indian Cricket Federation yesterday by 187 runs in a one-day fixture, thanks to the bowling of Langridge and Nichols. The scores were: M. C. C., 268 for six declared (Langridge 81, Walters 56, Nichols 67); Indian Cricket Federation, 81 (Langridge four for 22, Nichols three for 20).

Western Golf Date Shifted

CHICAGO, Feb. 9 (AP)—At the request of the Twin Hills Golf Club, Oklahoma City, dates for the western amateur golf championship have been moved back one day. It will be held from July 10 to 15, so the final will be played on a Sunday.

Ottawa Shamrocks Win

HAMMERSMITH, England, Feb. 9 (Canadian Press)—The Ottawa Shamrocks defeated England, 7 to 2, last night, ringing up their twenty-seventh victory in 29 starts on their long hockey tour of England and Europe.

Eastern Hockey Association

Baltimore 2, Niagara Falls 1.

College Wrestling Result

Cornell 21, Syracuse 13.

Hyde and Sieverman Reach Veterans' Squash Semifinal

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—Fillmore Van Sinderen Hyde, Harvard Club, present title holder, and Frank A. Sieverman Jr., New York Athletic Club, his predecessor, and runnerup last year, won their way into the semifinal round of the national veterans squash tennis championship, at the Harvard Club, while the other quarterfinal brackets were also filled.

Hyde defeated his clubmate, Otis C. Stanton, making his début in veteran play, in his usual casual style, 15—10, 18—14, without undue exertion, except at the finish. Sieverman scored over John R. Montgomery of Short Hills Club, with even greater ease, 15—8, 15—5.

Charles M. Bull, Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, first winner of the title won one of the second-round matches, defeating E. L. Winpenny of Montclair Athletic Club, in a closely-fought battle, in which the superior stamina of the New Moon player told in the end. The score was 17—18, 15—11, 15—6.

Edward R. Larigan, his clubmate, made a fine start toward the title in his début, defeating Jerome L. Kerbeck, a former Columbia University Club star, 15—11, 15—12. Kerbeck now represents Richmond County Country Club. The summary:

United States Veteran Squash Tennis Championship—Second Round

E. R. Larigan, Crescent A.-H. C, defeated J. L. Kerbeck, Richmond C. C. C., 15—11, 15—12.

C. M. Bull, Crescent A.-H. C, defeated E. L. Winpenny, Montclair A. C., 17—18, 15—11, 15—6.

Third Round

F. A. Sieverman Jr., N. Y. A. C., defeated J. R. Montgomery, Short Hills Club, 15—8, 15—5.

F. V. S. Hyde, Harvard Club, defeated O. C. Stanton, Harvard Club, 15—10, 18—14.

'Working Men' Play Golf

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The wider democratization of British golf is reflected in the recent announcement that 143 clubs of "working men" (to use an old and honorable phrase) are affiliated to the Artisan Golfers' Association. This organization started 12 years ago with a membership of 30 clubs. There is a tremendous increase, too, in the number of people who avail themselves of links open to the public, and the day is past when the Royal and Ancient game could be regarded here as a pastime reserved for folk with a wide financial margin.

Herbert Flack And Kit Klein Title Winners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Feb. 8—Herbert Flack of Toronto and Katherine (Kit) Klein of Buffalo are the North American indoor speed skating champions, being crowned Wednesday upon the completion of a two-night meet at Maple Leaf Gardens.

Flack won his title with a total of 100 points, made up of three firsts and a third, against 70 for Lamar Ottsen of Chicago, his nearest rival, who had one first and two seconds, while Kit Klein had 80 points against 70 for Hattie Briggs of Huntsville. Leila Brooks Potter was third with 40.

Flack scored two victories on Tuesday night and then won the three-quarter-mile race on Wednesday and finished third to Allen Potts and Ottsen in the 440 yards. This left the decision as to the new champion to the last of the six championship races, the three-mile. Flack was in third place with nine laps to go and Ottsen fifth, when the latter fell, and then Flack, with his title secure, withdrew from the race

North American Speed Skating Championship—Senior Men

440 Yards (One in Each Heat to Qualify)—First heat, Joe Bree, Brooklyn, 41⅘s.; second heat, Ray Darnstadt, Astoria, N. Y., 42⅘s; third heat, H. Taylor, New York, 44s.; fourth heat, Allen Potts, New York, 43s.; fifth heat, Lloyd Guenther, Detroit, 47⅕s.; sixth heat, Herb Flack, Toronto, 42⅘s.; seventh heat, Bud Wright, Detroit, 44s.

Semifinals (Two to Qualify in Each)—First semifinal—1, Herb Flack, Toronto; 2, Lloyd Guenther, Detroit, 41⅘s.; second semifinal—1, Allen Potts, New York; 2, Lamar Ottsen, Chicago, 43s.

Final—1, Allen Potts, New York; 2, Lamar Ottsen, Chicago; 3, Herb Flack, Toronto; 42 3-5s.

Three-Quarter Mile (Two in Each Heat to Qualify)—First heat, 1, J. Moffatt, Toronto; 2, Joe Bree, Brooklyn; 2m. 15 2-5s. Second Heat, 1, Ray Darnstadt, Astoria, N. Y.; 2, E. Willoughby, Toronto; 2m. 41 3-5s. Third Heat, 1, Lamar Ottsen, Chicago; 2, R. Petersen, unattached; 2m. 21 4-5s. Fourth heat, 1, Herb Flack, Toronto; 2, Truman Connell, Chicago; 2m. 15 1-5s. Final, 1, Herb Flack, Toronto; 2, Lamar Ottsen, Chicago; 3, Ray Darnstadt, Astoria, N. Y.; 2m. 13s.

Three Miles—1, E. W. Logan, St. John, N. B.; 2, Ray Darnstadt, Astoria, N. Y.; 3, Jim Moffatt, Toronto; 9m. 53 2-5s.

Senior Women

880 Yards (Two in Each Heat to Qualify)—First heat, 1, Dorothy Freney, St. Paul, Minn.; 2, Leila Brooks Potter, Toronto; 1m. 37 2-5s. Second heat: 1, Hattie Briggs, Huntsville; 2, Florence Hurd, London; 1m. 35 3-5s. Final: 1, Hattie Briggs, Huntsville; 2, Dorothy Freney, St. Paul; 3, Leila Brooks Potter, Toronto; 1m. 34s.

One Mile—1, Katherine (Kit) Klein, Buffalo; 2, Hattie Briggs, Huntsville; 3, Maddy Horn, Beaverdam; 3m. 20s.

Great Interest In Three of English Association Teams

Leading Teams British Soccer Standings

English League—First Division

	W	D	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Derby County	15	7	5	55	27	37
Arsenal	14	7	6	45	28	35
Huddersfield	13	9	5	60	40	35
Tottenham	14	4	10	51	33	32
Manchester City	12	8	8	43	46	32

Second Division

Grimsby	20	0	7	67	36	40
Brentford	14	5	8	62	34	33
Port Vale	14	4	9	39	33	32
Bolton	14	2	11	50	42	30
Plymouth	11	8	8	55	49	30
Bury	11	8	9	48	53	30

Third Division—Northern Section

Chesterfield	20	2	5	60	26	42
Stockport	15	7	4	73	30	37
Barnsley	16	4	7	94	45	36
Walsall	16	3	8	57	35	35

Third Division—Southern Section

Norwich City	16	6	5	61	38	38
Queen's Park R.	15	5	6	49	31	35
Coventry City	14	7	6	65	35	35
Reading	13	7	6	56	33	33

Scottish League

Motherwell	23	3	3	70	29	49
Rangers	21	4	2	95	34	46
Hearts	14	9	5	72	36	37
Aberdeen	15	5	8	69	39	35

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 8—This week's busy program in the English Association Football League has materially affected the situation at the top of the standings in four divisions of this popular competition. At the other end of the tables there are one or two interesting developments, however, the chief one being the increase of Chelsea's losses to 15 when this London team went down yesterday 2 goals to nil before the celebrated Aston Villa. The Chelsea men had previously played 11 games in succession without sustaining a defeat and yet, in spite of this good run, they are languishing in the bottom position of the first division with a margin of three points between themselves and their nearest rivals, Sheffield United.

Great interest focuses on the doings of three clubs which have ambitions of winning both the league and cup tournaments this season. These sides are: Derby County, Arsenal and Tottenham. All have securely reached the fifth round for the Football Association Challenge Cup and all are favorably placed in the first division race. The feat of winning both league championship and cup has been accomplished only twice in soccer history—by Preston North End in 1888-89 and Aston Villa in 1896-97.

American Hockey Association

St. Louis 2, Tulsa 0.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes

Sports Editor

Gopher Sports Are Thriving

IN THESE days, when most of the colleges and universities are reporting deficits in their athletic incomes and many are obliged to curtail their sports activities on this account, it is interesting to read about the University of Minnesota athletic treasury officials having so much money coming in that they are wondering what they will do with all of it when they have completed the new sports building which is expected to be erected at an expense of $350,000.

It is reported that the Gopher athletic treasury has not been in the red since it completed payment on its $50,000 field house, which was constructed soon after all of the payments on the $900,000 stadium had been made. It is said that the Minnesota athletic treasury now has about $125,000 on hand and a grant of $86,000 from the Public Works Administration, so that it is expected that the university will begin construction on the new $350,000 sports building, which will round out an athletic plant representing an investment of about $2,000,000.

According to unofficial estimates, the 1933 net profits from Minnesota football were about $185,000. Considering the times, this was a very respectable figure; but if it took as much of the net profits from football to run other sports for the Gophers as it does at some other universities, there would not be much left with which to do any building. The 1933 football figures at Harvard are not yet available; but in 1932 the Crimson gridiron game made a profit of about $235,000. Out of this had to come some $145,000 for maintenance of buildings and grounds; about $95,000 for the maintenance of minor sports over and above what little money they took in themselves, and about $48,000 for the major sports of crew, baseball, track and hockey above what those teams took in at the gate. Thus, although Harvard showed a football net of almost twice that shown by Minnesota, it would be impossible for the Crimson to find any money left with which to start a new building. Minnesota is indeed fortunate in being able to show such sports prosperity, and there is many a university athletic board which wishes its only worry was what to do with its surplus money instead of how to get along with too little.

Maroons Defeat City Rivals To Climb in Race

All Games Go to Overtime —Hawks and Detroit Play 1-to-1 Tie

National Hockey League United States Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Rangers	17	7	10	83	62	41
Detroit	15	9	10	73	74	39
Chicago	14	10	10	59	50	38
Boston	12	4	18	65	83	28

Canadian Division

Toronto	19	9	8	129	80	47
Montreal	13	8	14	78	90	34
Canadiens	13	6	15	67	72	32
Americans	10	8	16	70	93	28
Ottawa	8	5	20	79	99	21

Results Feb. 8

Toronto 3, Americans 3, overtime.
Chicago 1, Detroit 1, overtime.
Montreal 3, Canadiens 2, overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Feb. 9—Montreal Maroons moved into second place in the Canadian section of the National Hockey League last night when they defeated their local rivals, Canadiens, by 3 to 2 in an overtime struggle which attracted the first capacity attendance of the season.

Montreal		Canadiens
Northcott, Trottier, Cain, lw		
	rw, Gagnon, Larochelle, Godin	
Smith, Blinco, Haynes, c		
	c, Morenz, Lepine, Riley	
Ward, Robinson, Brydson, rw		
	lw, Joliat, G. Mantha, Mondou	
Mackenzie, Frew, ld		
	rd, S. Mantha, Bourgault, Portland	
Wentworth, Evans, rd	ld, Carson, Burke	
Kerr, g		g, Chabot

Score—Montreal 3, Canadiens 2. Goals—Ward, Frew and Wentworth for Montreal; Joliat and Lepine for Canadiens. Assists—Cain and Robinson for Montreal; Joliat for Canadiens. Referees—M. J. Rodden and R. W. Hewitson, Toronto. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 9—The Detroit Red Wings and the Chicago Black Hawks battled to a 1-to-1 overtime tie in the National Hockey League game at the Chicago Stadium here last night. There was no scoring until midway of the third period, when Romnes, Chicago center, put the puck into position for a shot by Thompson, wingman, which beat Goalie Cude. Six minutes later Sorrell and Lewis initiated a passing attack on which Aurie scored for the visitors. The summary:

Detroit		Chicago
Lewis, Emms, Sorrell, lw		
	rw, March, Couture, Goldsworthy	
Welland, Starr, Pettinger, c		
	c, Romnes, Cook, Leswick	
Aurie, Carson, Wiseman, rw		
	lw, Thompson, Gottselig, Sheppard	
Goodfellow, Graham, ld	rd, Jenkins, Coulter	
Young, Buswell, rd	ld, Conacher, Abel	
Cude, g		g, Gardiner

Score—Detroit Red Wings 1, Chicago Black Hawks 1. Goals—Aurie for Detroit; Thompson for Chicago. Assists—Sorrell and Lewis for Detroit; Romnes for Chicago. Referees—A. G. Smith and W. J. Stewart, Boston. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—New York Americans held Toronto Maple Leafs to a tie, 3 to 3, in the final appearance of Toronto in the Garden prior to playoffs, last night. The leaders lacked Charles Conacher and Buzz Boll, and Charlie Sands went off after eight minutes of the first period. Martin was an American absentee.

New York Americans		Toronto
McVeigh, Klein, Gracie, lw		
	rw, Sands, Kilrea, Doraty, Blair	
Himes, Conn, Chapman, R. Jackson, c		
	c, Blair, Thoms, Cotton	
Picketts, Burke, Himes, rw		
	lw, Cotton, H. Jackson, Kilrea	
Brydge, Murray, McVeigh, ld		
	rd, Levinsky, Clancy	
Dutton, Doran, Himes, rd	ld, Day, Horner	
Worters, g		g, Hainsworth

Score—Americans 3, Toronto 3. Goals—McVeigh 2, Picketts for Americans; Blair, Jackson, Thoms for Toronto. Assists—Himes 2, Chapman, R. Jackson, Gracie for Americans; Horner, Kilrea, H. Jackson for Toronto. Referees—W. B. Bell and J. A. Cameron. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10 minutes overtime.

Providence Reds Now Second in League Race

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Boston	13	6	9	74	64	32
Providence	11	7	7	52	49	29
Quebec	11	6	10	59	54	28
Philadelphia	10	6	11	67	64	26
New Haven	8	3	16	42	63	19

Result Feb. 8

Providence 1, New Haven 0, overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 9—Providence Reds tightened the Canadian-American Hockey League race by defeating the New Haven Eagles, 1 to 0, here last night in overtime. The victory advanced the home team from third to second in the league standing.

Providence		New Haven
Hart, Harrington, lw		
	rw, R. McCully, Perkins	
Gaudreault, Murray, c	c, Chouinard, Gray	
Rivers, Giroux, Taylor, rw		
	lw, Kinsella, Maracle	
Nichols, Lesieur, ld	rd, Doran, MacBride	
Mulligan, Lesieur, rd	ld, J. McCully	
Byrne, g		g, Moore

Score—Providence 1, New Haven 0. Goal—Rivers. Officials—W. J. Cleary and W. T. Halloran. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Three Favorites Advance

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 8 (AP)—Easy victories for the three favorites advanced them handily yesterday to the semifinals of the annual Miami-Biltmore women's amateur golf tournament. Mrs. Opal S. Hill of Kansas City, the defending champion; Helen L. Hicks of Hewlett, N. Y., and Maureen Orcutt of White Beeches, N. J., the three standouts in the tournament, all bowled over their opposition without difficulty, as did Marian Miley of Lexington, Ky. Mrs. Hill trounced Jane Douglas of Beverly Hills, Calif., 5 and 3; Miss Hicks defeated Mrs. Estelle Weill of New York, 8 and 6; Miss Orcutt eliminated Kathryn Bragaw of East Orange, N. J., 6 and 5, and Miss Miley beat Mrs. Joe Bydolek of Buffalo, N. Y., 4 and 3.

Mrs. Given vs. Helen Waring

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 8—Mrs. James B. Given Jr. of Brooklyn, N. Y., faces Helen Waring of Pinehurst in the final of the twenty-ninth annual St. Valentine's golf tournament for women today at the Pinehurst Country Club as the result of yesterday's semifinal-round matches in which Mrs. Given defeated Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow of Merion Cricket Club in a thrilling match left in doubt until the twentieth hole, and Miss Waring scored a 4-and-3 decision over Mrs. Halbert J. Blue of Pittsburgh.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Detroit	17	4	11	69	70	38
Buffalo	12	9	11	60	51	33
Syracuse	15	3	14	82	73	33
Windsor	14	1	17	56	67	29
London	12	5	12	59	53	29
Cleveland	11	2	16	65	77	24

Results Feb. 8

London 1, Buffalo 1, overtime.
Detroit 3, Cleveland 2.

College Hockey Results

Boston 3, Boston College 2.
Princeton 8, Middlebury 2.
Bowdoin 7, Bates 4.

Endeavour to Be Launched April 14

By the Associated Press

Portsmouth, Eng., Feb. 9

THE date for launching the British challenger for the America's Cup, T. O. M. Sopwith's Endeavour, today was officially set for April 14. The builders are a fortnight ahead of the construction schedule.

Mrs. Sopwith will christen the boat when it is launched.

U. S. Women Bow Out of English Championship

LONDON, Feb. 8 (AP)—The last three Americans in the English women's squash racquets championships today were eliminated in the quarterfinal round leaving British forces in complete charge of the semifinals.

Mrs. William F. Howe Jr. of Weston, Mass., the United States champion, fell before the hard-hitting young English player, Miss M. E. Lumb, 9—3, 9—0, 9—7; Anne Page of Philadelphia was defeated in five hard-fought games by Mrs. Keith Jones McKechnie, English runner-up last year, 9—3, 9—4, 5—9, 3—9, 9—3, and Mrs. Ary J. Lamme of Rye, N. Y., fell before the Hon. Anne Lytton-Milbanke, 9—2, 7—9, 10—8, 9—1.

These three Americans were survivors of an original entry list of seven. The others all went out in the early rounds.

Miss Page played the best of the Americans today, dropping the first two games as she found herself unable to handle the Englishwoman's angle shots, then pulling up on even terms with a fast, hard-hitting game. She failed again in the final to master the angle shots of Mrs. McKechnie, who ran out the game and match from 3—3.

Mrs. Lamme also put up a game fight against her opponent, reaching gameball in the third game, only to have the Hon. Anne Lytton-Milbanke put on the pressure and run it out. The Englishwoman improved thereafter, and after reaching 4—1 in the final game made a run of five, two of the points coming on service aces.

Miss Lumb outpaced Mrs. Howe throughout: either killing the ball dead or playing it with such length that it died in the back corners. The United States champion led at 7—3 in the final game with her effective high drop service, but Miss Lumb continued to hit the ball too hard and low for her opponent and ran out two hands.

Susan Noel, defending the title she won last year, played with devastating effect to eliminate Miss A. E. L. McOstrich, a young left-hander. She finished the match well within the quarter-hour.

The semifinals send Miss Noel against Mr. McKechnie, and the Hon. Anne Lytton-Milbanke against Miss Lumb.

Nearly 500 Boys In Interscholastic Meet

The thirty-ninth annual Boston Athletic Association interscholastic track and field meet at the Boston Garden tomorrow afternoon has all indications of resulting in thrilling competition. The winning team last year, Newark Prep, is returning with a formidable outfit and St. John's Prep, runnerup last year, Worcester Academy and Huntington lead as probable challengers. Nearly 500 boys are listed to compete in the individual and relay events.

Almost an entire new field of individual winners is assured since only one from last year's meet is back to defend, Clarence Edwards of Newark Prep. Incidentally, Edwards probably will have as difficult competition as any athlete in the meet, with Allan Schwartz of Worcester Academy providing the opposition. They are both high pumpers capable of doing six feet and possibly more. There are six individual events and 17 team races billed for the afternoon.

In the individual events the competitors have some excellent meet records to shoot for. There are 11 tied for the 40-yard dash record of 4 3-5s. Larry Scanlon of St. John's Prep established a new 300-yard run mark last year of 32 3-5s. Ralph A. Hewitt of Worcester Academy holds the 600-yard mark made in 1927 of 1m. 16 3-5s. A. H. O'Neil of Exeter in 1924 ran the 1000-yards in 2m. 22s.; Robert Summers of Noble & Greenough, in 1927, and Joseph Harter of Newark, last year, share the 45-yard hurdle record of 6s., and Charles Major of Coburn Classical Institute is listed as the high jump record holder in the program. Major made a jump of 6 ft. 1⅞in. in 1925. For some reason the mark of 6ft. 2⅜in. made last year by Edwards has not been listed in the program this year.

Fox vs. Hyland in Final

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 9—Fontaine Fox and Richard Hyland meet today in the final round of the annual winter championship of the Artists and Writers Golf Association. Fox won his way to the final yesterday by defeating Frank Crowninshield 1 up, 19 holes; while Hyland advanced by defeating Arthur S. Roche, by a similar margin. This is the first time in seven years that neither Rex Beach, the champion last year, nor Grantland Rice, has re

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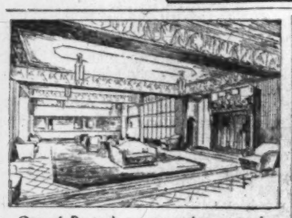

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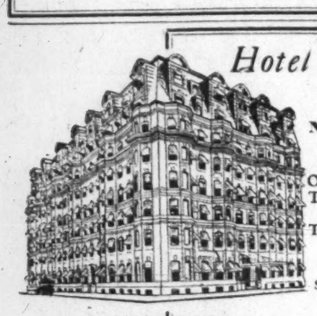

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French School Opened In Czech Capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia — A French secondary school was recently opened here by the Ministry of Education. This new school, which is intended for both children of French nationality and Czechoslovak students, is housed in a fine modern building in the suburb of Dějvíce. It has a staff of 40 teachers and more than 600 pupils, for the present school year. The teachers are paid partly by the French Government and partly by Czechoslovakia.

Prague also has a French Institute, which is affiliated to the University of Paris and arranges periodical lectures on French civilization and culture.

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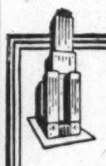

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French School Opened In Czech Capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

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Financial: Market Quotations

Market Resumes Its Downgrade Price Tendency

Late Trading Witnesses Sharp Declines and Closing Is Weak

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP)—Stocks declined sharply on successive selling waves today. Quiet offerings in the forenoon gave way to active liquidation in the late dealings, and shares conceded 1 to 5 points over a wide front.

Losses of 3 to 5 included Allied Chemical, Case, U. S. Steel, Johns-Manville, New York Central and American Commercial Alcohol.

Speculative forces were said to have turned a little uneasy in advance of disclosure of the Administration's complete proposals for federal regulation of stock and commodity exchanges.

The utilities, rails, oils, motors, and many industrials were a little soft.

Commodities Ignored

Neither the rubber nor sugar stocks paid much attention to an increase in the price of these staples. Bonds of some of the sugar companies, however, rallied. Interpretations of the Government's new sugar program were varied, but the consensus was that the plan was bullish for Cuban producers.

The lack of enthusiasm for aircraft issues was attributed partly to advices from Washington that Postmaster-General Farley would recommend cancellation of all mail contracts and call for open bids.

Further expansion in retail buying was reported by Dun & Bradstreet. Sales for the month were said to be averaging between 20 and 60 per cent above those of the like period last year.

Car loadings for the week ended Feb. 3 were up 2532 over the preceding week, but the gain was about seasonal. The total of 564,098 cars was an increase of 79,039 over the like 1933 week and a decrease of 9825 under the corresponding 1932 period.

Bond Market Hesitant

Showing only moderate activity, the bond market had a hesitant and somewhat irregular trend during the early trading today.

There was a fair turnover in some of the secondary issues, but the majority in this category jogged along at about yesterday's pace. Price changes were generally within fractional limits with gains and losses about evenly divided.

Prime corporate ratings and U. S. Governments were firm at levels close to the yesterday's finals. In the federal list the price spread was one thirty-second of a point higher to two thirty-seconds lower.

Among the more important movements were gains of a point or so in North American 5s, Pacific Gas & Electric 5s, Northern Pacific 4s, Southern Pacific 4½s, Union Pacific 4s and Western Union 5s. Sugar company bonds were strong on the President's message to Congress on that commodity.

Ranging slightly on the minus side were American & Foreign Power 5s, Bethlehem Steel 5s, Milwaukee 5s, Detroit Edison 4½s, Duquesne Light 4½s, and Pennsylvania general 4½s.

In the foreign department the price tone was rather uneven and trading light. French Government issues backed off a couple of points from the high levels attained in yesterday's sweeping recovery. There were losses of around a point in British 4½s, German Agricultural Bank 6s, Belgium 7s and Brazil 6½s. Austrian 7s were transferred at a point gain.

Behind the Tape

By **Humphrey B. Neill**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—Common opinion will say that the cause for the break in the market today was the fear concerning the bill for regulating the stock exchanges. No doubt it had a good deal to do with it. Nevertheless it is enlightening to recall that the technical action of the market for the last two to three weeks has been reflecting persistently that something was wrong. Stocks simply did not have that solid bull-market appearance; they did not act as if they wanted to go places and were going to do it!

I have written more than once about the danger of struggling advances and am repeating the idea today because it is so valuable to bear in mind. If you will refer to the chart which will be published on this page tomorrow you will notice how conspicuous the upward plodding has been. You will also note how abruptly it was broken on the downside.

Incidentally it may be interesting to some readers to have the names of the stocks which make up the sensitive composite graph. They are Allied Chemical, Atchison, American Tobacco-B, American Telephone, Chrysler, International Harvester, National Biscuit, Public Service of New Jersey, Sears Roebuck, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Westinghouse, United Aircraft, United States Steel, du Pont, American Smelting, American Can, Consolidated Gas of New York, Goodyear, Union Pacific and Johns-Manville.

Those who follow charts may wish to check this graph against the other general averages. I have found it to be more sensitive and upon many occasions this group has suggested indications ahead of other slower-moving averages. The composite price is unweighted, and arrived at simply by adding together and dividing by 20.

Inasmuch as the message to Congress has been postponed it is difficult to guess what effect it will have tomorrow morning. Regardless of the news the indications have suggested a decline to a depth a little deeper than we reached this morning.

Spiegel May Stern Sales Up

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP)—Net sales of Spiegel May Stern Company in January were $927,916 compared with $320,710 a year ago, an increase of 189.3 per cent.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last	Feb. 9	Feb. 8
97½	89	7	Abraham & S pf	70	98	97	96	96½	
11⅞	6⅝	..	Adams Express	4200	11⅛	10⅛	10½	11	
27½	16½	1	Adams Millis	6300	27⅝	26½	27	27⅛	
11⅜	7¾	..	Addressograph	500	10½	10	10	10⅞	
7⅝	5¼	..	Advance Rumely	100	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6¼	
9⅜	6½	60	Affiliated Prod	2200	9½	8⅞	8⅞	9	
106¼	95½	3†	Air Reduction	500	103¼	102	102¼	103½	
8	1⅞	..	Airway Elec App	400	3	3	3	3	
23⅞	20½	.80	Alaska-Juneau	22500	23½	21⅞	23¼	23½	
5¼	3½	..	Alleghany Corp	7400	4⅞	4½	4½	4⅝	
14⅜	5⅛	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	2000	13	12	12½	12¾	
12½	5¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	500	10½	10	10	10⅜	
13½	9⅝	..	Allegh pf ww XL	700	11¼	10	10	10⅝	
157½	144	6	Allied Chem	1600	152½	147½	150½	153	
126	122½	7	Allied Chem pf	100	124½	124½	124½		
23⅜	16½	..	Allis Chalmers	4700	21⅜	20	20¼	21	
13⅜	12¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	400	17⅛	16½	16¼	17¾	
5¾	4	..	Amal Leather	400	5½	5¼	5¼	5¼	
18	25	..	Amal Leather pf	100	28½	28½	28¼	28¾	
50¾	41½	2	Amerada	500	48½	46¼	46½	48½	
36	34⅞	..	Am Ag Ch Del	2100	32	30⅞	31⅜	32¾	
23	14½	..	Am Bank Note	900	20	19⅜	19⅜	20½	
46½	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	10	44½	44½	44½	44½	
12¾	7½	..	Am Beet Sugar	3200	11⅞	10⅞	11½	11⅝	
64	46½	..	Am Bosch Mag pf	40	60	58½	58½	63	
38	28	.60	Am Brake S&F	300	36	35	35½	35½	
104¼	94⅛	4	Am Can	11900	103⅝	100⅝	101¼	103½	
135	128½	7	Am Can pf	200	136	135½	136	135	
33⅞	25¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	3700	32¼	30¼	30¾	31⅜	
56½	38¼	..	Am Car & F pf	400	52½	51½	51½	52	
12	6½	..	Am Chain	100	10¼	10½	10½	10⅜	
30	20½	..	Am Chain pf	200	30	30	30		
49	46¼	2†	Am Chicle	200	49¼	48⅞	48⅞	49	
4½	2⅜	..	Am Encaustic T	300	3½	3½	3½	3½	
6½	3⅜	..	Am Colortype	400	5⅛	5	5		
10½	6	..	Am European	300	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	9½	
13¾	7¾	..	Am & For Pow	14800	12⅜	11	11⅛	12¼	
30	17	..	Am & For Pow pf	1700	28	27	27	27½	
25	12	..	Am & For Pow d	400	23	22¼	22¼	23	
17½	9¾	..	Am & For Pow 2pf	700	16	14⅜	15¼	16	
21	17¼	1	Am Hawaiian	2600	21½	20⅝	20⅝	20⅜	
10½	7¼	..	Am Hide & L	200	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9½	
40⅝	30⅞	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	38½	38½	38½		
10	6⅛	..	Am Ice	1900	9⅜	8⅜	8⅞	9⅛	
45	35¼	6	Am Ice pf	200	44	43	43	44	
10	6½	..	Am International	3900	10¼	9¼	9½	10¼	
1⅜	⅞	..	Am La France	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1¼	
38¾	20¼	..	Am Locomotive	2400	37	35⅛	35½	36⅜	
71	50	..	Am Loco pf	400	69	67	67	69	
9⅜	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	600	8	8	8	7½	
8	4½	..	Am Mach & M cv	100	6⅜	6¼	6¼	6⅜	
24½	18	..	Am Metal	18600	24⅝	22½	23½	24⅞	
31⅜	21	1½	Am News	10	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	30½	
11⅜	5⅞	..	Am Power & Lt	15600	11⅜	10½	10⅝	11⅛	
29⅞	13⅜	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	200	25½	25½	25½	28¼	
26¼	12&	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	1200	23½	22	22	24¼	
17⅜	13⅞	..	Am Radiator	14500	16⅜	15½	15⅝	16⅜	
27⅞	17½	..	Am Rolling Mill	18600	25⅝	23½	24½	26	
46¾	36	3	Am Safety Razor	100	45¾	45¾	45¾		
6	3¼	..	Am Seating	200	5½	5½	5½	6	
2⅜	1	..	Am Ship & Com	1500	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1¾	
11	5½	2	Am Shipbuilding	100	26½	25½	25½	26½	
48⅜	41¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	35600	48⅝	46⅛	47¼	47⅜	
106	100	..	Am Smelt & R pf	400	101⅜	101	101	101	
26½	19¼	..	Am Steel Fdries	1400	25⅜	23½	24	24⅜	
81	68	2	Am Steel F pf	100	74	74	74	79	
61	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	1300	59½	56¼	56¼	59½	
125¼	103¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	12700	122	119⅜	120⅞	122⅝	
10⅜	4⅞	..	Am Type Fndrs	100	7¾	7½	7½	7⅞	
20	7¾	..	Am Type Fndrs pf	100	16½	16	16	16	
27⅝	16¾	1	Am Wat W & E	51200	24¾	22⅛	23½	24⅛	
80	69¼	6	Am Wal Ipf	100	76½	76½	76½	76½	
83¾	61⅝	1.25	Am Woolen pf	1900	79¾	76	77¼	79	
3¼	1¼	..	Am Writ Pap ct	200	2⅝	2¼	2½	2⅜	
14⅛	5¼	..	Am Writ Pap pf	40	13	11¼	11¼	10½	
8½	5⅝	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	800	8	7¼	7¾	8⅜	
17⅜	13½	..	Anaconda Cop	28500	16⅜	15½	15⅜	16½	
24¾	18	.60	Anchor Cap	400	22⅜	21¾	21¾	22½	
7¼	5	..	A P W Paper	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅝	
31⅞	27½	7	Archer DanDiels	200	31	29	29	30	
87	77½	1	Armour Del pf	100	86½	86	86	85	
6¼	4¼	..	Armour Ill A	4400	5⅞	5½	5⅝	5⅞	
3¼	2⅛	..	Armour Ill B	1800	3	2⅞	3	3	
63⅝	55	..	Armour Ill pf	2200	59	57½	58	59½	
8	3⅝	..	Arnold Constable	4800	8⅜	7	7⅜	8	
7⅞	4¼	..	Artloom Corp	100	7½	6½	7¼	7¼	
3¼	1	..	Asso Apparel Ind	700	2¾	2½	2⅜	2¾	
18¼	11⅛	..	Asso Dry Goods	5500	18	17¼	17¼	17¾	
69½	50	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	100	71	71	71	69½	
73¾	54	..	Atchison T&SF	4500	69¾	67½	68¾	70⅛	
81½	70⅛	3.30	Atchison pf	100	80¾	80¾	80¾	81	
53¼	39	..	Atl Coast Line	3200	49⅜	48	49⅜	50	
35¼	28¼	1	Atl Refining	5400	33⅜	31¼	33	33¾	
45½	35¼	..	Atlas Powder	100	41	41	41	42	
93	83	6	Atlas Powder pf	250	91⅞	91½	91½		
11½	7½	..	Atlas Tack	400	10⅜	9¾	10⅜		
57	47¾	2	Auburn Auto	2500	53	49	51⅜	53¾	
11¼	7	..	Austin Nichols	1000	10⅜	10	10⅜	11	
10¾	7½	..	Aviation Corp Del	11500	9	8¼	8½	9	

—B—

16	4	..	Baldwin Loco	12400	14⅜	13¼	13⅜	14½	
54½	35	..	Baldwin Loco pf	100	48	48	48	41	
34½	22¼	..	Balt & Ohio	12500	33¼	31¼	32⅜	32½	
47⅜	24¼	..	Balt & Ohio pf	900	35¼	33¾	33¾	34¾	
46¼	39½	2	Bangor & Aroos	500	44¼	43	43½	44¾	
6½	3	..	Barker Bros	100	5¼	5	5	5¼	
33	16¼	..	Barker Bros pf	10	27	27	27	27	
10	7¾	..	Barnsdall A	6200	9¼	8¾	9¼	9¼	
18	10¾	..	Beatrice Cream	900	16⅜	15¼	15¼	16⅜	
12¾	8⅞	..	Belding Hem	1700	11½	11½	11½	11¼	
14½	12½	1½	Beneficial Ind Loan	300	13¼	13	13	13¼	
23⅞	16⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	10500	21	20½	20¼	21¼	
32	26½	..	Best & Co	200	29½	29½	29½	30½	
49¼	34¾	..	Bethlehem Steel	14900	47	44⅛	45½	47	
81⅜	65¼	..	Beth Steel pf	500	77¾	77½	77½	79	
40	27	..	Bigelow Sanford	100	38½	38	38	37¾	
16¼	10⅝	..	Blaw Knox	400	15½	15	15½	15¾	
26	14⅞	..	Bloomingdale	90	24	23	23	23½	
68¾	55	2	Bohn Alum & Br	5900	65	60½	61¾	64½	
27½	19⅞	1.60	Borden	4400	26¾	24½	24¾	26	
28⅝	20¾	.25e	Borg Warner	900	25½	25	25½	26⅞	
3	1	..	Botany Mills A pf	100	3	3	3		
36¼	31½	..	Brooklyn Man T	2700	35⅜	33½	33½	35¼	
80½	61	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	79	79	79	78	
10⅜	7	..	Brunswick Balke	300	9½	9	9	9¾	
9⅜	6⅝	..	Bucyrus Erie	500	8½	8½	8½	8¼	
14¼	10	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	300	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	12¾	
7⅝	5⅜	..	Budd Mfg	3300	6¾	6¼	6½	6¾	
36	25	..	Budd Mfg pf	10	30	30	30	31½	
5⅜	3⅜	..	Budd Wheel	1900	4⅜	4¼	4½	4⅝	
15⅛	7¾	..	Bullard	2900	13½	12¼	13¼	13¼	
1⅞	1	..	Burns Bros A cts	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞		
16	4	..	Burns Bros pf	10	13	13	13	11	
19⅜	15	.40	Burroughs Add	2000	18⅞	17⅜	17⅝	18⅜	
3⅞	2½	..	Bush Terminal	400	3⅞	3⅜	3½	3⅜	
5⅜	3½	..	Bush Term deb	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜		
11	5½	..	Bush T Bldgs cts	60	10½	9⅞	10½	11	
2⅞	2	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	2¾	
3	1½	..	Butte & Superior	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1¾	
32¾	21⅞	..	Byers	4800	30¾	29⅛	30	31	

—C—

27¼	18¾	..	Calif Packing	700	25	24	24⅜	26	
1⅜	⅞	..	Callahan Z & C	300	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½	
14¾	9½	..	Campbell Wy&C	1900	13¾	12⅞	13	13½	
6⅝	4	..	Calumet & Hecla	2000	6¼	5⅝	5⅝	6	
29⅛	24¼	1	Canada Dry	1000	27⅝	26⅛	26½	27⅜	
17½	12¾	..	Canadian Pacific	4900	17	16¼	16½	17	
9¾	5⅜	..	Capital Admin	200	9¾	9	9	9¼	
32	26¾	3	Capital Admin pf	100	31	31	31		
96¾	65⅛	..	Case Thresh	10600	82	76¾	78⅝	82	
32½	23½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	3100	30	28⅛	28¾	30⅞	
2⅝	1¼	..	Celotex v.t.c	5050	2	2	2	2⅜	
44⅞	33⅞	..	Celanese Corp	9200	40¾	37½	40¼	41⅜	
3⅞	2¼	..	Celotex Co	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3½	
10	6½	..	Celotex Co pf	10	9	9	9	9½	
32½	28	1½	Central Aguirre	300	32	29¾	31¼	32	
12	7¾	..	Century Ribbon	400	12	11¼	11⅞	11	
38	32⅝	..	Cerro de Pasco	13600	37⅝	35¼	36¼	37⅜	
7½	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	500	5¾	5½	5⅝	6½	
46	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	1500	43⅜	41½	42	42	
46⅝	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	6200	44⅞	43¾	44½	45	
4½	1⅞	..	Chi & E Ill pf	800	4⅝	4⅜	4½	3¾	
5½	3⅛	..	Chi & Gt West	400	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	4¾	
11¼	6¼	..	Chi & Gt W pf	4800	9¾	9	9⅝	10¼	
8½	4¼	..	Chi Mil & St P	4200	7¾	6¾	7⅜	7⅝	
13¼	6⅞	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	11800	12½	11	11½	12	
15	6⅝	..	Chi & N'western	11400	13¾	12⅝	13	13¾	
25¾	13¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	400	23	21⅜	22¼	23	
6¼	5	..	Chi StP Min&O	100	5	5	5	5	
9⅞	6¼	..	Chi Pneu Tool	600	9¼	8¾	8¾	9½	
22¼	16½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	200	20½	20½	20½	21¼	
6¼	2¾	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	1700	5¾	5¼	5⅜	5⅝	
8	3⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	400	7¼	7	7	7½	
9⅝	4⅝	..	Chi RI&P 7%	300	9	8½	8½	8½	
13½	11¾	..	Chi Yellow Cab	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	
30¼	19¼	50b	Chickasha Cot O	1700	28½	27½	27½	28½	
10½	6	..	Childs Company	1200	9¼	9	9	9	
16½	13	..	Chile Copper	80	15⅞	15½	15½		
59¾	49⅞	..	Chrysler	84800	57⅞	55½	56¼	57⅝	
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	1300	22	21¼	21¼	21½	
78¾	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	50	78	78	78	78	
1⅛	¾	..	City Stores v.t.c.	900	1	1	1	1	
2⅛	⅞	..	City Stores	2800	2	1¾	1⅞	1⅞	
5	3	..	City Stores A v.t.c.	400	5	4¾	4¾	5	
39½	28	1	Cluett Peabody	200	37½	37½	37½	37¼	
14⅜	9⅜	..	Colgate-Palm-P	3500	14¼	13½	13½	14	
82	68½	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	200	81	81	81	82	
28	18	..	Collins & Aikman	8800	27¼	24¾	25½	27¼	
8¾	3⅝	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	1200	8⅝	7⅝	7⅝	8	
19¼	11½	.50a	Columbia Gas	24800	18	16½	17	17⅞	
33¼	20	..	Colo & So 1pf	40	33¼	33	33¼	32	
74	52	6	Columbia G pf A	100	73½	73½	73½		
65½	41	5	Columbia G pf B	10	65½	65½	65½	64	
27¼	23	..	Columbia Pic vtc	600	25	24½	25	26½	
70⅞	58	2	Columbian Carb	1100	68	66	67	69	
26⅞	18⅝	..	Comm Credit	3400	25⅝	25	25⅝	28⅛	
26	23½	1¾	Comm Cr. 7% pf	10	25½	25½	25½	26	
97	91½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	40	96	94½	94½	96½	
51½	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	4800	50⅞	49	49¾	50⅞	
36¾	30¼	.60	Comm Solvents	24600	33⅜	30½	31½	33	
3⅝	1⅝	..	Commwlth & Sc	45800	3½	3	3	3⅜	
44⅞	21½	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	3300	43	40¼	41	42	
30¼	23	1.30	Congoleum Nairn	4200	29¼	27⅞	28⅝	29½	
5⅛	2½	..	Consol Film Ind	1200	5⅛	4¾	5	5	
16½	10⅜	..	Consol Film I pf	4500	16¼	14⅞	15½	15⅜	
47⅜	35⅝	3	Consol Gas	17400	45⅝	42	43⅝	45½	
92¼	82	5	Consol Gas pf	200	91	91	91	91	
4⅝	2⅛	..	Consol Laundries	1200	3⅝	3½	3½	3¾	
14⅛	9¾	..	Consol Oil	20800	13¼	12⅜	12⅝	13¼	
109	108	8	Consol Oil pf	10	109	108	109		
6¾	2½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	8400	6½	5¾	5¾	6½	
2½	⅞	..	Consol Textile	38500	2	1⅝	1⅜	1⅞	
8¾	6⅛	..	Container A	400	8¾	8	8	8¼	
3½	2⅜	..	Container B	600	3½	3¼	3¼	3¼	
14⅝	7	..	Cont Baking A	800	13⅛	12½	12⅝	13⅜	
2⅜	1	..	Cont Baking B	1800	2⅛	2	2	2	
64	46¼	4	Cont Can	2600	64	62½	62½	63	
81	70	2½	Cont Can pf	1500	79⅞	78½	79	79½	
11⅜	7⅛	..	Cont Dia Fibre	400	10⅝	10¼	10¼	10⅞	
34½	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	700	32	31	31	32½	
2½	1⅛	..	Cont Motors	3500	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
20¾	16½	..	Cont Oil	5400	19½	18⅜	19	19½	
84½	72¼	3	Corn Products	1400	79⅞	76½	76⅝	79	
140	135	7	Corn Prod pf	300	138	138	138		
9⅞	3¾	..	Coty	6400	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3	
35	28	2†	Cream of Wheat	1300	33⅜	32¾	32¾	33½	
14½	8	..	Crosley Radio	400	12½	12½	12½	12¾	
36¼	29¼	..	Crown Cork & S	400	34½	32	32	34¼	
6¼	3⅞	..	Crown Zellerbach	3400	5⅝	5½	5½	5⅝	
31½	21⅜	..	Crucible Steel	800	29⅛	27½	27½	29½	
3½	1	..	Cuba Co	2300	3½	2¾	3	2⅞	
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	9500	9⅞	8½	9	9¼	
47¾	20½	..	Cuban Am S pf	180	47½	43¾	44	47	
50½	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	1100	50	48½	48½	50¼	
21¾	13½	..	Curtis Publishing	800	20⅛	19½	19½	20	
62¼	43½	.50b	Curtis Pub pf	200	60	60	60	60	
5¼	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	23800	4½	4	4¼	4¼	
10¾	5¼	..	Curtiss Wright A	7800	9⅞	8⅝	9	9⅞	
19	11	..	Cutler Hammer	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	17⅜	

—D—

8¼	6	.20b	Davega St	100	7½	6¾	6¾		
15½	11¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	300	14½	14	14¼	14½	
34½	26½	..	Deere & Co	3300	32⅜	30½	31⅜	33	
73½	53	..	Del & Hudson	2000	70	65	68	69½	
33¾	22½	..	Del Lack & W	13700	31⅝	28⅞	30	31⅜	
11⅜	9¾	..	Denver R G pf	200	10½	9½	9*	10¼	
14⅜	11⅜	..	Devoe & Ray A	1400	14½	14½	14½	47	
16¼	12¼	..	Diamond Match	200	25⅞	25½	25½	26	
31½	29	1½	Diamond M pf	100	30*	30½	30½	30½	
36½	32	1.25†	Dome Mines	12800	36½	34⅝	34⅝	35¾	
28½	14¼	.75	Douglas A	15200	24¼	22¼	23¼	24½	
24⅜	18	.40	Dresser A	200	18½	15	15	16½	
81	71	6	Duluth So Shore	100	11¼	1¼	1¼		
103½	90⅝	2	du Pont de Nem	9400	100⅝	97½	98⅝	101½	
119⅝	115	6	du Pont deb	300	117½	117½	117½	117½	
98⅜	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	60	96	95½	96	96	

—E—

9¾	5⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	1200	9⅛	8¼	8½	8⅜	
92½	79	3	Eastman Kodak	3100	91	86	87½	89¾	
20¼	13¼	.25e	Eaton Mfg	2700	19⅞	17¾	17⅞	18⅜	
13½	11⅝	..	Eitingon Schild n	500	13½	13½	13½	13½	
29¾	18⅛	..	Elec Auto-Lite	14700	27⅛	25½	26	27	
95	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	50	95	95	95	95	
7½	3⅜	..	Elec Boat	2900	6⅝	6	6¼	6⅝	
6⅛	4½	..	Elec & Mus Ind	1900	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5⅜	
9⅜	4½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	14800	8⅞	8	8⅝	8⅝	
20¼	8¼	..	Elec Pow & L pf	2600	18½	16	16½	18⅜	
10¼	8	..	El Pw&L 6%pf	2500	17½	16	16	17	
1½	⅞	..	Elk Horn Coal	300	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1⅜	
2½	1¼	..	Elk Horn Coal pf	200

Financial: News and Comment

PWA Considering Sale of Certain Municipal Bonds

If Price Right, Such Loan Collateral Will Go to Highest Bidder

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 — Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Public Works Administrator, has directed his staff to investigate the possibility of selling to the highest qualified bidders certain of the municipal bonds which the Public Works Administration has purchased.

The PWA holds local general obligation and revenue bonds which it has purchased in blocks and in some cases entire issues in financing public works projects. These have been scrutinized for legal, financial and engineering feasibility. The Recovery Act gives the Administration the right to sell any security acquired.

"Sale of these bonds to the highest qualified bidders, provided the prices bid and the responsibility of the bidders are satisfactory, is being given serious thought," Mr. Ickes announced. "I am having the financial and legal divisions of the PWA make a study of the matter for report to me," he said.

Mr. Ickes made it clear that if proper bids are not forthcoming and it does not seem advantageous to sell, the matter will not be pushed at the present time because the Government is receiving interest on its investment in such bonds while it holds them. "The right," he said, "will be reserved in all circumstances to reject all and any bids. It does not appear advisable in embarking on such a plan to seek to dispose of any large blocks of securities until satisfactory selling procedure is perfected."

The PWA has received several reports of non-federal projects completed under allotments from the $3,300,000,000 fund. One from Montpelier, Vt., and one from Salem, Mass., were cited as examples of the "final accomplishment of the public works theory with all steps successfully achieved and the socially and economically beneficial works finished with resultant employment benefits received."

The peak of PWA construction will not be reached until late spring, but more men are being put to work and more dollars put in circulation daily as the vast program unfolds.

The first full payment of a grant, representing 30 per cent of the cost of labor and materials involved in the project went to Montpelier, Vt., to which a check for $1,099.22 was mailed on Jan. 30, as the government's contribution toward the construction of a water supply project.

Salem, Mass., received $31,743.38 on a street improvement project involving 14 streets and providing 136,136 man hours of work. Hundreds of minor federal projects have been completed, including nearly 600 federal aid highway projects.

Total Consumption Of Textile Goods Up 23.9 P. C. in 1933

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—Consumption of textile products—namely cotton, wool, silk and rayon—for the year 1933 aggregated 3,624,500,000 pounds, an increase of 23.9 per cent compared with consumption of 2,924,400,000 pounds reported for 1932, according to figures compiled by the Textile Organon, published by the Tubize Chatillon Corporation.

With the exception of the boom years 1927 to 1929, inclusive, consumption last year broke all previous records.

Silk consumption recorded a decline last year to the lowest total reported since 1924, but cotton, wool and rayon consumption registered substantial gains, the total for the latter product being the highest in the history of the industry.

Based upon the figures contained in the current issue of the Organon, consumption of the various textile fibers during the past few years follows:

(Units are millions of pounds)

	Cotton	Wool	Silk	Rayon	Total
1933	3031.0	324.3	62.4	206.8	3624.5
1932	2457.6	240.9	73.7	152.2	2924.4
1931	2656.7	320.9	79.1	157.3	3214.0
1930	2608.3	268.8	77.4	117.2	3071.7
1929	3426.3	365.6	82.4	131.3	4005.6
1928	3187.4	336.6	75.9	100.1	3700.0
1927	3584.0	344.1	73.3	100.0	4104.4

Earnings Increase For Continental Can

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—A 57-per cent increase in earnings in 1933, an increase of 19.7 per cent in dollar volume for the same period despite lower selling prices, and a sharp improvement in prospects for forward business were reported by Continental Can Co. Inc., yesterday.

For the year to Dec. 31 last, the company's report showed earnings of $7,547,401, equivalent to $4.31 a share on 1,750,934 capital shares outstanding. Earnings compare with $4,819,322 for the previous year, equivalent to $2.78 a share on 1,733,345 capital shares then outstanding.

East Cambridge Savings Bank

Over 79 Years a Mutual Savings Bank

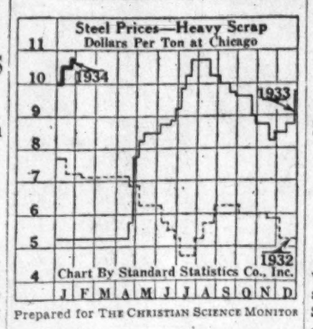
at 292 Cambridge Street

East Cambridge, Mass.

One Minute's Walk from Lechmere Sq. Elevated Transfer Station

INTEREST BEGINS FEB. 15

Steel Scrap Price Continues to Rise



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ONE of the more encouraging factors in the present steel situation is the continued rise in the price of scrap.

As indicated by the accompanying chart, this volatile indicator has advanced steadily in recent weeks and currently approximates its August, 1933, peak, and is nearly double the price of a year ago.

Commodity Price Level Continues In Upward Trend

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—Improvement in the general business situation and official announcement of the revaluation of the dollar, in terms of gold, were reflected in a broader demand for many commodities and a continuation of the upward trend of prices, which developed after the turn of the new year, according to a weekly survey by Dunn and Bradstreet.

Cotton and sugar were the leaders in the week's movement, the former reaching the highest levels in the last 3½ years. The regular weekly tabulation of wholesale prices reveals 31 advances this week, as against 36 in the previous week and 10 in the same week of 1933. Declines numbered 16, as compared with 15 last week, and 31 in the corresponding week of last year.

Foodstuffs maintained the strong position of the week before, the group as a whole registering 15 advances and 10 declines, as compared with 23 and 5, respectively, last week.

Butter scored a gain of 2½ cents to the highest price in five months. Demand was somewhat better and receipts moderate.

A more liberal movement sent wheat prices at Chicago to the highest levels in over two months.

Corn advanced only fractionally over last week, while oats prices remained unchanged. Rye and barley closed the week slightly lower.

There were no changes in the hide quotations.

The sugar market registered outstanding gains during the latest period, future contracts recording net advances of from 11 to 15 points.

The cotton goods market continues extremely firm, as demand now is spreading to nearly all items.

Asks Clarification Of Brazilian Decree On Gold Contracts

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 9 (By U. P.)—The American Chamber of Commerce here has asked the Brazilian Government for clarification of the decree issued last November, under which stipulations in contracts being executed in Brazil for payment in gold, were declared null.

Intended to compel a revision in the operating contracts of foreign public utility concerns here in order to prevent their collecting on rates based on a gold, partly gold or on a par basis, the decree declares that "any stipulation whatever for payment in gold, . . . or for payment in any manner tending to restrict the legal tender of the paper milreis is declared null." This clause, many hold, might apply to any form of commercial enterprise with any foreign country and is extremely vague.

The decree clearly establishes that clauses in contracts for execution in Brazil which call for payment in a foreign currency are null. But Chamber of Commerce officials want to know whether the entire contract is nullified or merely that the gold clause is canceled. Another doubtful point is whether payments stipulated in the gold clauses may be made in terms of paper milreis under the decree.

Decline in Crude Oil Daily Output

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—The American Petroleum Institue estimates that the daily average gross crude oil production for the week ended Feb. 3, 1934 was 2,121,650 barrels. Daily production for the four weeks ended Feb. 3 averaged 2,237,550 barrels. Comparative figures are set out below.

Reports received from refining companies controlling 92.4 per cent of the 3,616,900 barrels estimated daily potential refining capacity of the United States, indicate that 2,152,000 barrels of crude oil daily were run to the stills operated by those companies and that they had in storage at refineries at the end of the week, 28,310,000 barrels of gasoline and 113,200,000 barrels of gas and fuel oil.

Gasoline at bulk terminals, in transit and in pipe lines amounted to 19,928,000 barrels. Cracked gasoline production by companies owning 95.1 per cent of the potential charging capacity of all cracking units, averaged 412,000 barrels daily during the week.

Cattle and Hog Prices Rise In Chicago Market

Sheep Receipts Smaller Than Previous Week—Fat Lambs Off

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 9—Further advances were recorded in the cattle and hog markets at the Union Stockyards here this week, closing at the high time, while fat lambs gained early in the week, but closed below Friday of last week, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Cattle receipts were slightly below last week, but heavier than a year ago, while receipts of both hogs and sheep were smaller than last week and the corresponding period a year earlier.

Light Steers Advance

Yearlings and light steers advanced fully 25 cents this week, common and medium grades ruling 25-40 cents up. Medium and heavy weight steers ruled lower early in the week, but closed about in line with late last week. Yearlings scored an extreme top of $7.35, while best medium weights made $6.40, and heavies $5.90.

The supply of weighty bullocks was excessive, and the market very uneven, largely a hit and miss trade, with bulk at $4.25-$5.25, some loads going below $4 early. All she-stock advanced 25-50 cents, while bulls and vealers sold at strong prices. Low cutter and cutter cows closed at $2.25-$3.15, and most beef cows $3.25-$3.75. Weighty sausage bulls turned at $3.10 downward, while best vealers made $8 sparingly. Stockers and feeders sold 25-40 cents higher, desirable lightweights going cut mainly at $5-$5.50, best $6.

Smaller Hog Receipts

Hogs receipts were only half as large as last week, and demand continued broad, both on shipper and Government accounts and prices advanced 35-50 cents compared with late last week. Directs comprised only 12 per cent of total receipts compared with 42 per cent last week. Buying on shipper and Government orders accounted for more than half of the available supplies. The practical top for the week was $4.85, paid at the close, while a part load scored $4.90 on the mid-week session. Late bulk better grade 170-200 pounds turned at $4.75 and $4.80; 210-240 pounds, $4.25-$4.75; 250-310 pounds, $3.90-$4.25; light lights $4-$4.75; good pigs, $2.50-$4; bulk packing sows, $3.20-$3.40.

Fat lambs closed 15-25 cents lower than late last week, while ewes advanced 25 cents and more. The week's top on fat lambs reached $9.75, the highest since June, 1931, while the practical top at the close stood at $9.50, with bulk $9.25-$9.35.

A few freshly shorn lambs turned at $7.65 downward, while fall clipped offerings sold up to $8.35 early in the week. Choice slaughter ewes reached $5, a new high since May, 1931. Feeding lambs were practically absent.

German Agency Now Permitted to Issue Scrip as Payments

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—An official German financial agency was given authority by the federal trade commission to issue scrip in part payment of interest due in this country.

Those for whom the scrip was designated were warned, however that essential information about it was lacking.

The commission announced that a registration statement of the conversion office of Berlin for the issuance of $13,000,000 in scrip in the United States had been allowed to become effective so that the American bondholder might have an opportunity to accept the proposal "if he so desires."

The scrip constitutes half the interest on $748,000,000 worth of miscellaneous German long term bonds payable in dollars in the United States. The other half of the interest, according to a previously published plan of the conversion office, is to be paid in cash. The scrip, which has no maturity date, may be redeemed for cash at any time for half its face value.

Government Not To Purchase More Hogs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa, Feb. 9—Emergency purchasing of pigs by the Government, such as it did last fall when it bought 6,000,000 as an expedient to check production will not again be attempted, it was reported here this week by Dr. A. G. Black, chief of the Corn and Hog Section of the AAA.

"I have no illusions about this emergency pig buying stunt," Dr. Black said during Farm and Home Week at Iowa State College. "At best it is one of those things that should be used only as a last resort. We must not count on doing it again."

German Creditors Meet On Standstill Agreement

BERLIN, Feb. 9 (AP)—Representatives of nine of Germany's creditor nations met at the Reichsbank today for a conference on the standstill agreement, under which certain German debts were frozen and others thawed.

Frank Tiarks of Great Britain was elected chairman of the conference, succeeding Albert H. Wiggin of New York, resigned. Abbot Goodhue, New York banker, heads the American delegation.

Delegates were welcomed in brief remarks by Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, president of the Reichsbank.

Says Investment Fundamentals Are Not Changed by 'New Deal'

Professor Thinks Main Reliance of Investor, as Hitherto, Should Be Bonds—Higher Earnings Needed to Justify Present Stock Prices

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—The Administration's recovery program has not changed the fundamental bases of conservative investment practice, which remain as hitherto, priority of lien, diversification of risk, vigilance of supervision and moderation of income, says David F. Jordan, professor of finance, at New York University, speaking before the alumni-extension conference on the NRA here.

Among the highlights of his discourse were the statements that it would probably be 1938 before prosperity fully returns, that prospect of commodity prices rising beyond the 1926 level is remote, that present prices of industrial common stocks are warranted only if a substantial increase in earnings is achieved within the next year and that second-grade bonds offer a better hedge against inflation than common stocks.

Professor Jordan said in part:

"It would be imprudent for believers in the recovery program to expect too much in a short time. The road back to prosperity is more likely to be a slow gradual ascent if the ground recovered is to be held. If the upswing requires the same duration as the downswing, and there is no convincing evidence to the contrary, it will be 1938 before prosperity fully returns.

No Safe Investment

"Pleasant as may appear the thought of an utterly safe investment and plausible as may seem the existence of such a commitment, practically all investment experience proves that such concepts are false. The perfect investment does not exist, and, for that matter, never has existed. The recovery program does not, therefore, abruptly transport any investor from the daylight of certainty into the darkness of conjecture. Securities have never been anything more than wagers on the future, even under the soundest monetary policy that any nation has ever been able to devise. The investment business is essentially a study in variables as they exist at the moment and as they may exist in future.

"The maintenance of the purchasing power of capital, would be a more reasonable requirement than the maintenance of gold value. To the extent that the recovery program merely reduces the worth of the dollar in terms of gold, the investor is not harmed; to the extent that the program reduces the value of the dollar in terms of commodities and services, the investor is affected. The acknowledged aim of the recovery program is to increase prices, or, in other words, to reduce the purchasing power of the investor's dollars. If there was to be no stated limit to such inflation process, the investor might well take alarm with vivid memories of the German experience in 1923.

The 1926 Price Level

"The recovery program has set the 1926 price level as the goal, a mark at which investors cannot reasonably object, since prices in that year did not create any injustice to them. Indeed, prices had been declining for six years prior to that time since the descent began in the summer of 1920. The investor has had long innings and may not now fairly complain if the play is turning against him for a while.

"The prospect that prices will rise under the recovery program substantially beyond the 1926 level appears remote at the present time. Indeed, a large body of informed opinion holds that the measures which have thus far been adopted will have very little effect upon the price level. Of course, unrestrained inflation involving the printing of unlimited amounts of fiat money would send prices far above the 1926 level. The improbability of such development is to be seen in the relatively modest price objective of the program and in the tremendous gold reserves which the Government can employ for stabilization purposes at the 1926 level. Indications at the present moment are that advances in the prices of goods and services are less likely to be rapid in the immediate future and more likely to be moderate over a longer period of time. Such indication would scarcely warrant an immediate and drastic change in fundamental investment policy.

Common Stock Policy

Industrial stocks have probably never sold so far above their current earning power as at present. Despite the uncertainties in prospect, present prices are warranted only in the event that a substantial increase in earnings is achieved within the next year.

The situation with respect to common stocks other than industrials is less directly affected by the recovery program. In the main, railroad stocks should be helped as a result of increased business activity, whereas public utility stocks should be harmed due to rate restrictions and higher operating costs. Bank stocks will regain their former popularity only if these institutions are able to devise new sources of revenues, such as reasonable service charges, to replace those lost permanently and temporarily as a result of the financial features of the recovery program.

Second-Grade Bonds

"The factors which underlie the strength in the high grade bond market are operating in more spectacular fashion to improve the position of second-grade bonds. Advances in the prices of second-grade bonds during recent weeks have amounted to gains of as much as 50 to 100 per cent. Being less securely protected, they depend upon an improvement in earnings as well as ease of money for price enhancement. The betterment in the second-grade bond group, therefore, reflects more than easy money conditions; it signifies an increase in the profit volume of the issuing companies. Despite the advance which has already occurred in this field, many students of securities believe that prices of second-grade bonds are still attractive and that they offer a better hedge against the degree of inflation that is likely to occur than do common stocks.

"Until such time as the economic skies become clearer, the conservative investor must continue to rely upon traditional policies. More than ever before, diversification is needed even to the point of including some securities such as second-grade bonds and common stocks as a protection against the possibility of a severe decline in the purchasing power of the dollar. Prudence and conservation, however, still require that the bulk of the portfolio be carried in the form of high-grade bonds."

General Motors Sales Fall Off

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—January sales of General Motors cars to consumers in the United States totaled 23,438, a report from the company says. Corresponding sales in January a year ago were 50,653, and sales in December last amounted to 11,951.

January sales of General Motors cars to dealers in the United States totaled 46,190, compared with 72,274 sales a year ago.

January sales of General Motors cars to dealers in the United States and Canada, together with shipments overseas, totaled 62,506. Corresponding sales in January a year ago were 82,117. Sales in December totaled 21,295.

"The decrease in January sales to consumers from a year ago does not reflect the current extent of consumer demand for automobiles," says the report. "As a result of the unavoidable delay in getting into production of the corporation's 1934 models, dealers' stocks of cars continue to be insufficient to supply the current demand for new models."

Flow of Gold To America Continues

CHERBOURG, Feb. 9 (AP)—The Bank of France today shipped gold valued at 130,000,000 francs (approximately $8,385,000) aboard the S. S. Deutschland to the New York Federal Reserve Bank.

VERA CRUZ, Mexico, Feb. 9 (By U. P.)—The steamer Oriente embarked yesterday with 35,132 ounces of gold in bars destined for London via New York.

Halifax Harbor January Business Breaks Record

HALIFAX, Feb. 9 (AP)—A record-breaking volume of business for January was recorded by the Halifax Harbor Commissioners. A preliminary estimate of 141,167 tons exceeds that of any month in the commission's history. Nearest approach to the figure came at the peak of the boom four years ago. In February, 1929, a total of cargo of 136,000 tons was handled. In January, 1933, 90,675 tons were handled.

Good Increase In Freight Loadings

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—The American Railway Association announced today that loadings of revenue freight for the week ended Feb. 3 were 564,098 cars, an increase of 2532 above the preceding week and 78,039 above the like week in 1933.

Miscellaneous freight loaded during the week of Feb. 3 was 189,670 cars, a decrease of 3581 below the preceding week but 36,005 above 1933; less than carlot merchandise, 762,237, increase 397 and 275; grain and grain products, 31,360, a decrease of 334 below the preceding week but 5836 above 1933; forest products, 20,173, decrease 442 below the preceding week but an increase of 5723 above 1933; ore, 2471, a decrease of 721 below the preceding week but 1051 above last year; coal, 133,600, increase 8842 and 26,218; coke, 8962, increase 1266 and 3343, and livestock, 15,625, a decrease of 2895 below the preceding week and 412 below 1933.

Freight loaded throughout the country during the first five weeks of the year was 2,741,660 cars as compared with 1,410,267 in 1933, and 2,840,694 in 1932.

Canadian International Paper Operations Rise

OTTAWA, Feb. 9 (AP) — With 12,000 to 15,000 men engaged in bush operations in Eastern Canada, as a whole, and with an increase of between 60 and 70 per cent in the number engaged in the Gatineau area, the Canadian International Paper Company reports a tremendous improvement in business and much brighter prospects generally for 1934.

Increase of $8,000,000 In Brokers' Loans

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—Loans to brokers and dealers held by weekly reporting New York City member banks amounted to $896,000,000 during the week ended Feb. 7, the Federal Reserve Board reported, representing an increase of $8,000,000 for the week.

The loans for the week ended Feb. 8, 1933, were $422,000,000.

Discusses Investment

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

David F. Jordan

Professor of Finance, School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance, New York University.

Shipbuilding Now On the Increase In Great Britain

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Britain's shipbuilding activities have improved considerably in the last year, it is shown in returns by Lloyd's Register of Shipping for the last quarter of 1933.

In figures this improvement is from 29.4 per cent a year ago to 43.8 per cent of the 757,277 tons now being built in the world. Against this it has to be noted that the world's shipyards are working on a much diminished scale.

Britain (28,000 tons), Japan (21,200) and Spain (3800) are the only countries showing increases in tonnage under construction. Decreases are registered by Italy (15,900), Germany (7800), Denmark (7300) Sweden (6800) and France (5200). British tonnage on the stocks marked a steady increase throughout 1933. Shipbuilding abroad at the close of 1933 was the lowest amount recorded since 1909, being 425,706 tons or less by 27,000 tons than at the end of September.

Lloyd's latest figures do not include the passenger and cargo vessels nor the several oil tankers for which orders have been placed recently, so that the present improvement will be continued when the figures for the first quarter of 1934 are issued.

Neither do the returns include some 50 vessels under construction for the British Navy. Of suspended construction, too, work on the big 71,000-ton Cunarder is shortly to be resumed.

Of the 331,341 tons building in Great Britain at the end of December, 112,276 tons were motorships and 219,265 tons for steamers. Abroad motorships were in excess by 188,490 tons. In the world 55.2 per cent of the total tonnage consists of motorships.

American Dollar Steady in London At $5.01½ to Pound

LONDON, Feb. 9 (AP)—The new American dollar, steadying itself on the foreign exchange market varied less than 1 cent in today's tradings and closed unchanged from its opening quotation of $5.01¼ to the pound. The overnight rate was $5.00¼.

The French franc was steady at 77.87 to the pound. It closed yesterday at 77.91.

Strong demand for gold on the open market, with £1,106,000 of gold available, raised the price 7d to 137 shillings, 4d. an ounce, at which supplies bought were believed intended for shipment to America.

PARIS, Feb. 9 (AP)—The United States dollar fell 7 centimes overnight to sell on the foreign exchange market today at 15.50 francs (6.45 cents to the franc). It opened and closed at the same quotation.

BERLIN, Feb. 9 (AP)—The United States dollar sold at 2.55 marks (39.21 cents to the mark) on the foreign exchange market today as compared with yesterday's figure of 2.56 marks (39.06 cents to the mark).

Metropolitan Life Insurance Meeting

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP)—The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company issued, revived and increased a total of $3,174,994,475 paid-for life insurance in 1933, Frederick H. Ecker stated at the annual meeting of the company's managers. Assets increased $91,388,766 during the year and a record amount was paid to policyholders, he said.

Of the total business paid for last year $1,583,300,706 represented ordinary insurance, $1,505,470,439 represented industrial risks, and $86,223,330 composed group insurance.

Montgomery, Ward & Co. Has Good Business Gain

CHICAGO, Feb. 9 (AP)—A gain of 45.88 per cent in its January sales over a year ago is reported by Montgomery Ward & Co.

Sales for the month which ended the fiscal year totaled $14,733,847 compared with $10,100,149 in January, 1933. Mail order business jumped 80.67 per cent over a year ago, indicating vastly improved buying power in farming and rural communities, while retail sales gained 20.81 per cent.

For the fiscal year ended Jan. 31, Montgomery Ward's sales totaled $197,553,940 compared with $178,141,334 the previous year, an advance of 10.90 per cent.

No Yen Devaluation Until Japan Studies American Experiment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—The Japanese Government foresees the necessity of devaluing the yen if the spirit of intense nationalism continues its course in other countries, but it will not be rushed into any hasty or ill-advised action, according to Minister of Finance Korekiyo Takahashi.

Although a bill now awaiting action of the Diet provides for increasing the country's gold reserves by buying gold in the open markets may be amended to include provisions for a return to the gold standard with a devalued yen, no action will be taken until the devaluation process receives a thorough test at the hands of the United States.

The Finance Minister, in outlining his policies, pointed out that manipulation of currencies and exchanges alone could not remedy any country's trade position. Citing the United States as an example, Mr. Takahashi said that should Japan simply devalue the yen as a trade measure, the United States could offset the action by raising tariffs.

The Finance Ministry, however, is preparing for a return to the gold standard with a cheaper yen, but has set no date for action. The present Ministry believes that international coöperation is preferable, but see no harm in America's system if such cooperation is impossible.

"A country can reach its goal by experimental methods, but still I believe the United States will find international coöperation necessary before full domestic prosperity returns," Mr. Takahashi said. "No nation can reach complete prosperity at home while depression rages abroad."

Predictions Rife Chile to Abandon Exchange Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Although no official announcement is yet forthcoming, there is reasonable ground for predicting that the abolition of exchange control in this country will shortly be effected. Whether this far-reaching step will be taken by formal decree or informal notification to bankers and traders remains to be seen, but its achievement is taken more or less for granted in foreign diplomatic circles.

Exchange control abolition will involve the automatic abandonment of the official and largely academic rate of 10 pesos to the dollar and its immediate approximation to the commercial and erstwhile "black" rate of 25 to the dollar, though the latter is expected to improve to around 20 by the placing of controlled exchange on the open market.

Control was first imposed in August, 1931, and was accompanied by a moratorium on foreign currency debts.

It is understood that both the British and United States Governments have reached an advanced stage in their negotiations with the Chilean Government for an agreement which will permit the removal of all exchange control and commercial restrictions affecting intercourse between Chile and each of the two countries.

Big Public Utility Financing Under Way

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP)—The largest public utility financing proposed so far under the Securities Act, was announced today by the American Water Works & Electric Co.

The company has filed with the Federal Trade Commission a registration statement and prospectus covering a proposed new issue of $15,000,000 10-year 5 per cent convertible collateral trust bonds to be applied toward retirement of $12,569,200 of 5 per cent collateral trusts due April 1 next.

The new bonds, says the statement, are to be convertible at principal amount into common stock on the basis of $20 a share up to and including March 31, 1936; and at progressively rising sums up to $75 a share from March 1, 1942 until maturity.

Holders of the outstanding collateral trust bonds may tender them in payment for the new bonds, which are to be secured by substantially the same collateral.

British and U. S. Chemical Units in Argentina Merge

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 9 (By U. P.)—Amalgamation of local interests of the du Pont de Nemours Company of Delaware and the Imperial Chemical Industries of London is planned here, according to an official announcement.

The merger is the result of visits here by H. J. Mitchell, director of the London company, and Jaspar Crane, director of the du Pont company.

It was understood the proposed merger would be through an Argentine joint stock company, capitalized at 15,000,000 pesos (currently about $500,000).

Bank Clearings Show Further Improvement

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—Further improvement appears in bank clearings. The total this week for all leading cities in the United States, as reported to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., was $5,268,536,000, an increase of 12.3 per cent, compared with the like week of last year. New York City clearings were $3,369,098,000, a gain of 13.1 per cent, while the total for all centers outside of New York of $1,399,438,000 was 10.2 per cent higher.

In no week since July last have bank settlements been as high as the amount reported this week.

Sharp Restraint On Speculation Is Recommended

Filene Fund Makes Various Suggestions to President Roosevelt

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—With the object in view of curbing speculation in securities the Twentieth Century Fund, an organization endowed by Edward A. Filene, has submitted some pertinent suggestions on the subject to President Roosevelt.

These recommendations are the result of careful study and a thorough survey of the entire subject made by 30 men who are understood to be experts on such matters. Evans Clark is director of the fund.

In a letter to Mr. Filene, Mr. Clark, Alfred L. Bernheim, who conducted the survey, and J. Frederic Dewhurst, economist of the fund, declared:

"All the conclusions we have reached on the basis of factual studies converge on one point: speculation — especially when accompanied by manipulation—should be drastically curbed, not only because it actively interferes with the proper evaluating of the market but also because it does not exert the beneficial effects which it has been commonly assumed to produce. Our recommendations summarizing the accompanying outline are, therefore, primarily directed toward the reduction of speculation."

In a few respects the Filene recommendations on legislation are parallel to those proposed Jan. 27 by President Roosevelt's interdepartmental committee, headed by John Dickinson. Both reports urge the passing of a federal statute prohibiting exchanges from operating without a federal license.

The Filene report, however, recommends that the minimum requirements for the granting of a license should be embodied in the regulatory act, and not left to the discretion of the Federal Stock Exchange Authority. In the Dickinson report the establishment of minimum requirements is left to the Authority.

In several important respects the Filene report's scope is much wider than that of the Dickinson committee. The former urges licensing of individuals who deal in the over-the-counter markets, whereas the Dickinson report stated that these markets could not be "satisfactorily dealt with by federal governmental action."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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(Continued)

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Specializing in Eugene Permanent Waving Marcel and Finger Waving, Haircutting Shampooing, Manicuring, Facials.

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Start the Season right
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Our FINGER WAVES are perfect.
Enjoy a correct MANICURE by our experts
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Shampooing, Manicuring, Face Massage, Scalp Treatment, Bobbing and Hair Dyeing.
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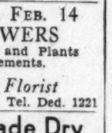
Big Ben will waken you with a smile and on time



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A Complete Stock of
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See us before you paint.
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100 DOUBLE FOLDED SHEETS
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89 cents
See our new line of Initial Writing Paper: 12 sheets of Paper, 12 Envelopes with your initial 25c
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Cut Flowers and Flowering Plants for Valentine Greetings

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Now in Progress
A famous sale held semi-annually for 37 consecutive years. Not cheap merchandise but GOOD merchandise CHEAP.

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Slippers Dyed
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THE FASTEST WASHER BUILT
Approved by Good Housekeeping
Washes with the hand-washing method.
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NAPOLEON BAIL
168 HIGH STREET

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The 1934 Silhouette
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The new dresses are windblown—breezy.
Adornments in the front for daytime—in the back for evening.
Bows, collars—crispy and smart.
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CHERRY & WEBB CO.

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Plain and Decorated.
HEART BOXES packed with our chocolates right in sight.
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St. Valentine's Day Cards

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Lowell's Biggest, Busiest and Best Store
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Outstanding Values in All Departments
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Mattress, Bed, Spring $27.95 Complete

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DOLLAR DAYS
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
For the biggest values, come to
CHERRY & WEBB'S

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Friday and Saturday
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Today and Saturday
DOLLAR DAYS
in Lynn
. . . and we are cooperating with scores of fine values.
Goddard Bros
MARKET STREET LYNN
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William Miller & Sons
1888—*FLORISTS*—1934
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COAL—COKE—OIL
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Excellent quality—Reasonable prices.
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Watch for Our Week-End Specials
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FOOD SPECIALISTS
with prices that appeal
ASK FOR OUR WEEKLY LIST

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What would be more acceptable than
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Call
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Exclusive models, very moderate prices.
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at
Witherell's Glass House Candies
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The Modern Automatic Coal Burner
Feeds Coal from bin to furnace.
Takes out the ashes. Fits any furnace.
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and YELLOW CAB
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Just a Thought from
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New Location, 586 Pleasant St.
The Cushing Store, *Opposite Library*

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Leads again with
STYLE, QUALITY and BEAUTY *in* DOLLAR DAY VALUES *in* Underwear and Hosiery

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HEART BOXES of CHOCOLATE
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$25.50 *and up*
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FRESH FRUITS MEATS
VEGETABLES
JONES DAIRY FARM SAUSAGE

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for
VALENTINE'S DAY
BOSTON GARDENING CO.
Cor. Beacon and Chestnut Streets
WABAN, MASS.

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39c Rayon Crepes . . . . 3 yds. $1.00
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Good patterns, ample stocks to choose from.
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Oxford Grey Suits
Regular Price $25
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Get your name on the EQUITABLE ANNUITY payroll and enjoy the comfortable feeling that comes with the knowledge that you will receive a retirement check month after month as long as you live.
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A splendid opportunity to secure these quality products at a saving.
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We carry a full line of
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Quality Merchandise at Moderate Prices for Infants and Children
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SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY
(Continued)

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Valentine's Day, February 14
A Box of Choice Violets with Rose in Center, $2.00.
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President 0839
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Fresh Fish Every Day
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Electric Refrigeration Radio Service and Appliances

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Choice Family
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Daily Features

The Carnival of Flags

6—The Greek Flag's Story

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BLUE sky shining above a snow-white world turned the attention of the Carnival of Flags towards the Grecian flag whose colors resembled the wintry scene. The Admiral signaled to this flag to tell its story. The other flags prepared to listen, and soon their chattering ceased.

The Greek flag saluted the Admiral, then began: "Greeks have always been lovers of the beautiful in nature, religion, art, and poetry. In fact, we've always thought it greater honor to be a poet than to be a mighty conqueror. In days long gone, Athenian prisoners who could recite the poems of Eurypides were set free by their captors. One could say we really believed the pen mightier than the sword. If all battles were of words, the Greeks would never have been defeated for they excel in the art of talking.

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
The Greek National Flag

"And now may I begin my story away back in the days of the Byzantine Empire? At that time the imperial standards bore the one-headed or double-headed eagles, the cross and the monogram of our Saviour—IX or XP, meaning 'Jesus Christ,' or simply 'Christ.'

"Then there were many years when Greece was under Turkish rule. Standards were raised at different times, all bearing sacred symbols around which patriots rallied. One of these was a flag of blue and white stripes with a white cross on a blue canton in the hoist with the Greek words: EN TOUTW NIKA, which meant "In this sign you will conquer." These words are said to have appeared in the sky to Constantine the Great during the battle against the Emperor Maxentc in 312 A. D., and now they were used again with the cross to rouse the Greeks to win their complete freedom.

"But it was not until 1800 that the Greeks began to rise against their conquerors. An English poet wrote verses of freedom to help my people's cause among the nations of the world and to encourage the Greeks themselves. Seven Ionian Islands were recognized as an independent state. Their flag was a most remarkable one.

"This flag bore a standing, winged lion holding in one of its paws the Bible and cross as well as seven lances, one for each isle forming the state. You all must admit that this was a very great accomplishment for even a tame lion to perform, but in truth it was no more remarkable than the freedom those tiny islands had won. This flag disappeared within a few years when the Tricolor of France conquered the islands, but it came out again in 1815 when the Union Jack of Great Britain recognized the 'United States of Ionian Islands.' Then the winged lion added the British 'Union' to the canton in the hoist.

"In no other part of the world it seems to us is the sky so blue as it is above Greece. And the Isles of Greece have always played an important part in the history of our country. So when, in 1822, the Provisional Government of Greece met to consider a national flag, they were quite agreed that the colors should be those our people knew best: the blue of the sky and the white of the waves against the

"But if you love beautiful flags, then you must see the flag carried by the Greek infantry battalions. It is of sky-blue silk with a golden fringe all round; in the middle, it bears the image of St. George, the soldier's saint, on horseback, running the dragon through with a lance. You see, Greek patriotism cannot be separated from the deep religious spirit of her people.

"When our Republic was proclaimed in 1924, the royal crown which adorned our emblems was abolished, and the Greek national flag is as you see me now. This is the only flag private individuals can use. Although my beginnings are of great antiquity, I am still a youngster of just 10 years!"

The flags had listened intently to the story told by their cousin from the Near East, and as the Greek flag dipped in the breeze the others saluted it as they stretched out their glorious colors in the sunshine.

MARY M. STARR.

[This series is appearing on Fridays.]

Betty Bee

A Trying Ordeal

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

BETTY BEE and her sisters were taking advantage of the first warm spell to collect pollen in anticipation of the brood soon to come. But the temperature suddenly dropped, and a cold rain began to fall.

Betty started back to the shelter of the hive, but her wings did not function as they should. Slowly she planed to the ground. She took a few halting steps and then a white object, soft but unbelievably cold, all but covered her. It was a snowflake, and soon the air was filled with them. Betty dragged her chilled body beneath a leaf. Soon a blanket of snow covered the spot where she lay.

Two days later the sun again shone warmly. The snow swiftly melted, and the breath of summer was once more upon the earth. The warmth penetrated through the leaf beneath which Betty Bee lay. There were spasmodic twitchings of her legs. Slowly her wings, which had been hugged to her sides, spread and waved in gentle undulations. Then, joy of joys, animation returned; and Betty crept from beneath her shelter.

What had happened to Betty had happened to many of her sisters. Victims of the vagaries of a fickle climate, they had been caught in this kick-back of winter and spent two days in a torpor that, too prolonged, would have spelled finis.

Betty swiftly returned to the hive, none the worse for the experience, ready for the work ahead.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

244

The lighthouse gave the appearance of seeming very solid and substantially built. Being situated at a treacherous and rocky point along the coast mariners were warned by it not too approach to closely to the mainland but to head out more to the open sea

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Mesh Sweaters

A FRIEND of mine makes mesh sweaters and sells them as fast as she finishes them. She gets two of the large mesh dishcloths from the dime store, seams them together, and weaves colored yarns in and out through the meshes. Sometimes she dyes the dishcloths a desired color, and then she weaves odd designs through the yoke, leaving the rest plain. They are attractive, reasonably priced, and simple to make.

Miss Margaret R.

Dressmaking Classes

WHEN a dressmaker found that people were not employing her to make their clothes, she interested a number of women in making their own. She told them she would supervise the cutting and finishing, and help fit the garments in these classes.

When the women found patterns at hand, and were aided in enlarging or making smaller the pattern if needed, and found that an added bit of embroidery would be put on by one woman in exchange for binding buttonholes, for example, they hailed the value of this low-cost way of supplying their next season's clothes.

M. C. R.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

IF WE tread our vices under our feet, we make them a ladder by which to rise to higher things.—ST. AUGUSTINE.

Playing With a Fly

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The MONITOR CAMERA CLUB Welcomes Into Its Ranks Mrs. Nell Flash, Los Angeles, Who Wins a Membership With This Picture of Captain Flip, Heir to the Family's Ice Box. Send Your Interesting Snapshots to the Feature Editor. $1 is Paid for Each One Accepted for Publication.

In Lighter Vein

Today's Limerick

The beautiful state of fair Md.
Is said to be very good dd.
It is there that the cows
Love to moo and to browse,
And think themselves living in fd.

—London Opinion

Householder: "Quick! Fire! Fire! Fire!"
Telephone Operator: "Chiswick fife-fife-fife?"

Proof

"How did your article on perpetual motion turn out?"

"Oh, it was a great success," said the author. "Every time I sent it out it came back to me."—*Leeds Mercury.*

The Beginning

Jenkins took his sweetheart to see an important football match. The girl was a film fan and, not being very interested in football, was soon bored by the game.

As the teams came out for the second half she nudged her companion.

"Come, let's go out now," she said. "This is where we came in."—*Tit-Bits.*

Daily Anecdote

Lincoln Gets a Ride

DURING his circuit court days, Abraham Lincoln did a great deal of walking, mostly for economic reasons. On one occasion he was overtaken by a stranger driving to town.

"Will you have the goodness to take my overcoat to town for me?" Lincoln asked.

"With pleasure," was the reply, "but how will you get it again?"

"Oh, very readily. I intend to remain in it."

A Word a Day

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Inchoate

Example: "Now the question of the 'freedom of the seas' remains as *inchoate* as ever" (Bernadotte E. Schmitt in the Monitor Magazine Section, Feb. 7, 1934).

Test: Underscore here the synonym of the word italicized above: incoherent, chaotic, unsolvable, hopeless, perplexing, nonchalant, prominent, incipient.

Pronunciation: The accent is on the first syllable, *in'-ko-ate.*

Derivation: Our word came to us from the Latin *incohare*, "to begin." We use it too in the sense of "recently begun; partially, but not fully, in existence or operation; incomplete; elementary; undeveloped; incipient."

For the first three centuries of the Christian Era, the church was in an inchoate state.

Notes and Queries

Cunning (Miss B. M. S.)—The correspondent writes:

> Might it not be well, for the sake of your non-American readers, to explain the use of the word "cunning" in a recent Sundial article? In England this word has more of a sinister meaning.

The sentence referred to follows:

> In response to the love given her, the puppy has developed exceptionally cunning traits. . . .

The Oxford Dictionary brands the word in the sense of "quaintly interesting or taking" as "U. S. colloq." Webster's New International Dictionary gives this definition of the word as used in the United States: "Prettily or piquantly interesting; quaintly or daintily attractive;—said of children, small animals, etc."

Stomach (Miss B. M. S., who is tiring of hearing *stummick*)—Webster's calls for *stum'-uk.*

Galilee (Miss B. M. S.)—Yes, *Gal'-ih-lee*, not *Ga'-la-lee.*

Vanity (Miss B. M. S.)—*Van'-ih-ty*, not *va'-na-ty.*

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Parables of Safed the Sage

The Musickal Education

The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William E. Barton for the privilege of republishing certain of the delightful Parables of Safed, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.

ONCE upon a time there was a man who had a daughter. And he loved Musick. And as the damsel grew, she sang; and the singing gladdened his heart and the heart of her mother. And they bought her a Piano, and hired a Teacher, who came to the house and gave her lessons at Fifty Cents an Hour. And the lesson was worth every cent of it. For the damsel soon could play Scales and Exercises, and between times would pick out Tunes with one finger, to the great joy of her father. And when the time came that she could take the Hymn Book and sit down on Sunday afternoon, and play The Sweet Bye and Bye without very many mistakes, her father wiped his eyes and thanked God for his daughter and for her Musickal Attainments. And there were evenings when the young folk gathered, and she seated herself at the Piano and played the Suwanee River and Seeing Nellie Home, and they all sang and were glad.

Now there came an evil day when one spoke unto the father, saying, Thy daughter hath Musickal Ability. Now therefore, send her away that she may study Musick.

So they sent her away to a Conservatory; and they shut down the cover of the Piano. And on Sunday afternoon her father said, It is lonely, but when she returneth she will play to Beat the Band.

And it came to pass that at the end of certain days she returned with a Musickal Education. And I was Among Those Present on the evening when they gave a Welcome Home Party. And the father said, Tonight we shall have Musick.

But on that night none of the other girls dared play, for they had not been away to a Conservatory. And the daughter would not play, for her Sheet Musick had not arrived. Neither would she sing, for she said that she was Out of Practice, having recently studied only Theory and Composition and Fugue and Counterpoint.

And I said unto her, It is not an Excess of Musickal Culture that aileth thee, but the need of Chastisement. In the days when thou couldest barely play The Sweet Bye and Bye so that it might be told from Yankee Doodle thy Musickal Talent was good for something. Thou wert a joy unto thy father and a comfort to thy mother; and thou couldest add happiness to the life of thy friends. But now thou knowest just enough to be Useless.

And I asked, Knowest thou any of the sweet old Ballads, as The Last Rose of Summer, or Coming through the Rye?

And she said, Yea; but they are very Old and Simple.

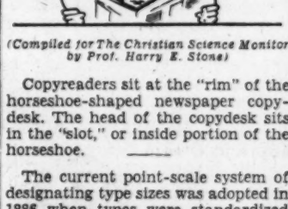
And I said, Go thou to the piano, and play and sing. Thou hast given this party a Frost, and chilled the heart of all present. Go thou back and warm them up with something that they love.

And she did as I told her. And the heart of all present was warmed. And certain of the other girls played.

And as the hour waxed late, some of the young folk said, Let us sing some of Those Good Old Timers that we used to like. And she played for them.

So her Musickal Education did not quite spoil her after all. And when she hath a Musickal Education that is much better, she will know the Worth of my lesson to her.

NEWS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS



(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone)

Copyreaders sit at the "rim" of the horseshoe-shaped newspaper copydesk. The head of the copydesk sits in the "slot," or inside portion of the horseshoe.

The current point-scale system of designating type sizes was adopted in 1886 when types were standardized in the United States.

Fourteen years before the Boston News Letter appeared, Benjamin Harris tried to establish a newspaper in Boston, 1690. It was suppressed after the first issue. Newspapers had to have licenses in those days.

The executive and editorial staffs of large newspapers meet daily to discuss the news, to decide suitable subjects for timely editorials, to determine the newspaper's attitude on important questions, and to determine who shall write each editorial.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

'Faith' in the Old Testament

IT IS of interest to note that while the noun "faith" occurs some 240 times in the King James Version of the New Testament, it is found only twice in the Old, in Deuteronomy 32:20 and Habakkuk 2:4; and even in these instances, "faith" is not a strictly literal rendering of the Hebrew. This, of course, does not imply that the idea of faith is absent from the earlier portion of our Bible, for the author of Hebrews appeals to the faith of many Old Testament characters (Heb. 11); and similar references are made by Paul and other Christian writers.

However, in Deuteronomy 32:20 the word translated "faith" is *emun*, literally "trusting, or faithfulness," or, as Moffatt renders it, "loyalty"; while in Habakkuk 2:4, the Hebrew term is *emunah*, which means properly "firmness, steadfastness, fidelity." Both words go back to the same Hebrew root *aman* (familiar to English readers in the form "Amen"), a root which is used of that which is "established, sure, reliable, lasting, verified, faithful, trusty."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Newsy's Surprise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

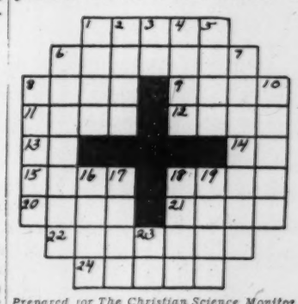
AN ELDERLY blind "newsy" had a joyful surprise last Christmas morning. Upon reaching his accustomed place of business on the curb, where a policeman kindly led him, he sensed something unfamiliar. What he tapped with his cane was certainly not the padlocked box with an umbrella sticking up through the center, which had served as his stand for some years.

No, indeed. It was a miniature cabin in which he could sit with comfort. It was ideally fitted up for his particular needs, with canvas roof and side-flaps that buttoned up for stormy weather; and, best of all, it was electrically heated.

This stand de luxe was presented to him by the occupants of a produce market and an adjoining office building, in front of which it is rolled each morning in readiness for its owner.

The donors enjoy a pleasant sense of partnership with the brave man who admits no handicaps to success, and is appreciative of every kindness shown him.

Junior Cross-Word No. 100



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Male deer (pl.).
6—Scorched.
8—Hollow roar, as of waves or cannon.
9—Greek goddess of discord.
11—Native of Lapland.
12—Jamaica is one of the —— Indies.
13—Conjunction marking an alternative.
14—Tellerium (abbr.).
15—Capital of Norway.
18—Mirth.
20—Intend.
21—To disembark.
22—Benjamin Franklin's pen name was "Poor ——."
24—Acts.

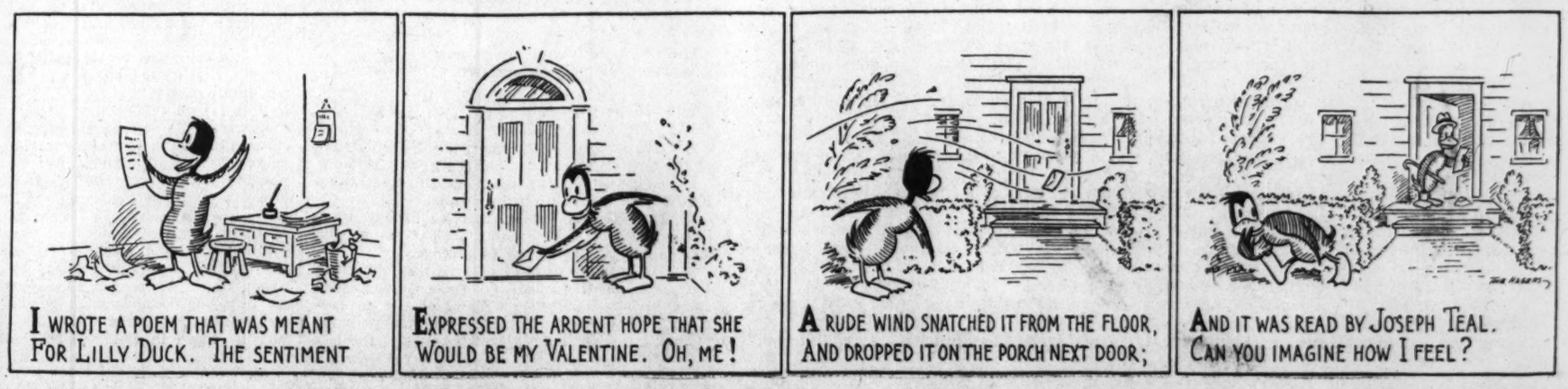
Down

1—Factory.
2—To drive down by succession of strokes.
3—Land measure.
4—Thrived.
5—Withered.
6—Composed of larger particles.
7—Stretch.
8—Blossom.
17—At one time.
18—Pleased.
19—Roman household gods.
23—Masculine pronoun.

(The solution appears elsewhere.)

The Adventures of Waddles—*Valentine's Day*

By THE HAGERS


I WROTE A POEM THAT WAS MEANT FOR LILLY DUCK. THE SENTIMENT
EXPRESSED THE ARDENT HOPE THAT SHE WOULD BE MY VALENTINE. OH, ME!
A RUDE WIND SNATCHED IT FROM THE FLOOR, AND DROPPED IT ON THE PORCH NEXT DOOR;
AND IT WAS READ BY JOSEPH TEAL. CAN YOU IMAGINE HOW I FEEL?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, General News Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

The Forgotten Code

WHAT is happening in Paris may well be read as a warning in Washington. If one thing stands out more clearly than any other in the French situation, it is that the people of France are exasperated by accumulated evidence of moral rot permeating even the highest circles of government. Something approaching the same disgust will madden the American people unless the mess now coming to light in Washington is thoroughly cleaned up. Americans are in far less tolerant temper today than when the lid blew off Teapot Dome.

The effect of one disclosure after another of slippery deals and outright theft is cumulative. Evidence of strange methods in the awarding of shipping and air-mail contracts under the Hoover Administration lit the fuse. Then came testimony before a Senate committee showing scores of dollars sprouting into millions in airplane stocks. Disappearance and destruction of official correspondence strengthened the popular suspicion that there must be plenty to hide.

Some allowances were made for irregularities and worse in the necessarily hasty organization of the Civil Works Administration, but with grand jury investigations turning up unsavory smells all over the country there is indignation that this relief effort should be the victim of vultures. Now comes information that the specifications for post office buildings were so framed as to give friends of former Postmaster-General Brown a monopoly on flooring contracts. And this is matched by evidence before a District of Columbia grand jury that since the New Deal arrived two leaders of the American Legion have had an "inside track" for obtaining contracts under the army's $10,000,000 motorization program. Added to all this is the exposure of outrageous profits in aircraft and armament manufacture just at a time when gigantic appropriations are proposed for naval and air armaments.

Is it any wonder if the "forgotten man" begins to believe that an honest man is not only the "noblest work of God" but the rarest? Is it strange that gangsters attempt to justify their own crimes by cynical reference to somewhat suaver racketeering in financial and political circles?

Unpleasant as is the smell just now, we may be glad that these disclosures have come. They should have some deterrent effect on grafters who would seek to make the most of the unexampled opportunity offered by the Government's vast new expenditures. President Roosevelt will be well advised if he follows his apparent intention to press for a real clean-up. That is the only way to restore public confidence and the only way to insure success for the huge enterprises undertaken by the Government under the recovery program.

No multiplying of codes, no piling up of efforts to remember the forgotten man, will avail much unless based on common honesty. And this is something that the Government cannot do alone. Indeed, there must be a new spirit of public service among public servants. But there must also be a new adherence of the public to a forgotten code of morals, there must be a rebirth of private as well as public honesty in America. It is dishonest evasion by business men rather than dishonesty of officials that has caused the partial failure of NRA. And it is temptation held out by business men to officials that has developed the troubles now disclosed.

The country has been nauseated by disclosures of tax dodging by millionaires and of bank robbing by bankers. But everyone knows these were not isolated instances. In fact, most of them were accepted practices. Selfish materialism had increased temptations and weakened the moral fiber of the whole nation. But some of the callous has been seared off our consciences. We are demanding something better. These new disclosures should strengthen hat demand.

Bloc Building on the Baltic

ALL over Europe various surmises are being ventured as to the meaning of the trip Foreign Minister Salnais of Latvia recently completed to the capitals of Sweden, Finland and Estonia. He conferred with the ministers for foreign affairs in those countries, and met with local societies formed to promote closer contacts with his own country. He made no secret of his interest in the organization of a closer union among the little countries bordering the Baltic. One thing at least is clear. Such a trip betrays uneasiness in northern Europe.

Certain commotions in the larger European capitals in connection with the trip verify this. In Paris the Matin found it suspicious that he should have made his journey via Berlin, but on his arrival in Sweden he explained that his route went through Germany only as a matter of travel convenience. He denied that he was trying to organize the Baltic states under German auspices. A similar charge had been made by the Soviet organ Pravda in Moscow. But shortly before that the English Labor paper, the Daily Herald, had revealed that Russia itself had offered the Baltic states and Finland a guarantee of neutrality and territorial integrity, which had been rejected. This was later denied in Moscow.

Nations are like stellar bodies. They feel the pull of adjoining larger units. It is probable that the Baltic states would prefer to get along without too much protection from either Russia or Germany, and it is a curious illustration of how history repeats itself that these states should now seek closer contacts with Sweden, part of whose Baltic empire they once were. Since their liberation from Russia during the World War they have resumed many of their former cultural and commercial relations. But now if both Russia and Germany seem unduly interested in their "safety," these states may feel the need of reassurance in other quarters.

Unless the situation becomes more threatening, there is no likelihood, however, of any political alliance. The official communiqué in Stockholm stated only that the two countries, Latvia and Sweden, were agreed that further efforts at disarmament should be made and that the League of Nations needed strengthening. Beyond that the two governments pledged mutual aid in promoting trade and further exchanges of cultural assets. In the final instance it is probable that Great Britain would take a special interest in maintaining the *status quo* in the Baltic.

Let Party Lines No More—

OUTSIDE of officeholders and inveterate office seekers, the twin species known as dyed-in-the-wool Democrats and rock-ribbed Republicans are fast disappearing in the United States. In fact, if present trends continue, either type will soon cause as much commotion, if sighted, as the monster of Loch Ness.

It is one of the welcome changes of these seemingly hard times through which we have been passing. Yet there are scattering volleys, outside Congress and the national committees, that are aimed at kicking up a partisan fuss about the present attempts to right the good ship General Conditions. This year is campaign year again, and so whether intentionally or not, the flames of harsh criticism will be fanned by the professional politicians.

Hardly a year has elapsed since Mr. Roosevelt began his heroic program to set things right after one of the most unpleasant national nightmares on record. Party politics did little to bring on the nightmare, and can do little to dispel it. Such trifling matters as "Democrat" and "Republican" are, or should be, the least of America's troubles at this stage of the effort to get back on her feet.

There are many who no longer rally to the old admonitions: "The people in our family have voted Republican since before Abraham Lincoln," or "Everyone in this clan has voted the straight Democratic ticket since the days of Andy Jackson!" Many who did not vote for Franklin Roosevelt have acquired a genuine respect for him. Or at least they are convinced that boat-rocking is a miserable practice, especially during a storm.

Outspoken discussion of genuine issues or doubtful methods is quite in place, but attempts to stir up strife by appealing to merely traditional labels or magnifying personal differences are not only beside the point but injurious. If we are to bring about a clearing of the material skies, we must strive for harmony in the mental realm. The great bulk of Americans are waking up to the fact that this is their country and that it is very much worth saving and holding together. It is a promising sign. Any program, however sane and honest, is hindered by a resumption of the old petty party harangues. Why not drop them?

The Novel Leads the Way

PRACTICALLY all the leading young writers of Ireland are said to be deserting the drama for the novel. The names of Liam O'Flaherty, Brinsley MacNamara, Francis Stuart, Frank O'Connor, and Sean O'Faolain are cited to show the quality of those for whom the writing of novels is exerting an irresistible fascination.

Publishing figures in Great Britain tell the same story. Last year in Britain, according to Mr. Cecil Palmer, the publisher, 15,022 new books, new editions, and special reprints were issued. Novels, he says, won a runaway victory, for they were published at the rate of almost five a day. In October, 1933, a record was set up with the publication of 256 new novels. It seems indisputable that the novel is the chosen form of literary expression in the contemporary world.

Until comparatively recently, such a circumstance would have been regarded very much askance by large numbers of people. Macaulay was an inveterate novel-reader, but he was always half-ashamed of it. The prejudice against novels as a frivolous form of wasting time goes back a very long way, for as early as 53 B. C. the Parthians despised as novel-readers the Roman soldiers whom they had defeated in battle. Even today, competent observers may perhaps slightly regret the dominance of the novel in the English-speaking world, not because the novel as such is a form of literature inferior to any other, but because novels written in English hitherto, great as some of them have been, have not achieved the excellence of some other branches of English literature—the drama, for example, or poetry. E. M. Forster, a novelist of distinction, and an accomplished scholar, goes further, and says that English novels—including American—fall short of those of the Continent.

The strength of the English novel has lain in its capacity to create vital and convincing characters—Becky Sharp, Sam Weller, Tom Jones, and hundreds of others. Its weakness has been its apparent incapacity to represent an ordered universe exemplifying immutable and inviolable law. If the sprawling construction of a story by Dickens or Scott be compared with the impression of unity given by a Greek tragedy, its most feeble point is at once revealed.

From some viewpoints, however, this weakness in the greatest novels in the English language is a strong justification of the attention which novel-writing is now receiving. In prose fiction there are still worlds to conquer; the greatest heights have not been reached. Not until an English or American writer combines the character-drawing of Scott with the constructive mastery of Balzac will the English novel have yielded its total value.

Words—and More Words

WHEN Miss Marjorie Shuler, staff correspondent of this newspaper, wrote from Montevideo, Uruguay, of the hospitality at her hotel which took the form of dozens of red roses in her room and "servants learning a new English sentence every day as part of their welcome," she gave an impetus to some thoughts about vocabularies and their increase.

A book, written by a Harvard professor a few years ago, states that a person can get on well in ordinary conversation if his vocabulary is made up of 1000 words, but if he wishes to write for publication, he should know at least 4000 or 5000. It follows that an individual who reads good literature is learning new words at surprisingly near intervals or is gaining facility in their use.

A pupil in school through ten to fifteen years of study is greatly augmenting his vocabulary. But what he learns in youth cannot compare in richness with his experience in later years, when old words are used and new ones are added and each, catalogued mentally and filed in thought's pigeonholes, takes on neat definition and full significance. Libraries today report an astonishingly increased use of books from their free shelves; so, evidently, among other things, the world is learning words. The reader of Shakespeare is credited with access to from 15,000 to 20,000 words, not nearly all of which he could use habitually in modern conversation, or, if he did, he would probably find himself under adequate restraint.

The student of the Bible is dipping into a fount of words, a vast number of which enrich today's conversation and literature. Recently, in New York City, a clergyman who knows the value of daily Bible reading, conducted a definite campaign to make his congregation daily readers of the Scriptures. As a result more of his congregation are, necessarily, increasing their vocabularies and culture as well as their reliance on prayer and trust in God. The reader may not be conscious of his absorption of words as well as ideas, but this by-product of more and better reading is not the least of the blessings that are already coming out of these years of stringency.

The Casual Day

The feasibility of government-sponsored opera in the United States is being discussed. The effect of New Deal policies on any such venture should be carefully considered. At the outset something would have to be done to remedy the situation of the Forgotten Ticket.

* * *

All applicants for leading operatic parts should be obliged to prove that they could hit and hold a high CWA.

* * *

Would players in the "Anvil Chorus" be brought under some sort of blacksmith's code, or "under the spreading chestnut tree?"

* * *

And to harmonize with present nationalistic tendencies the toreador's part in "Carmen" would have to be changed so that a Babe Ruth could do it justice.

* * *

One of the most pressing problems might be to decide what government departments would be given charge of what operas. "The Flying Dutchman," for instance, might have to be turned over to the Shipping Board. TVA, developing the electric power and light possibilities of Muscle Shoals, might do something about "The Dusk of the Gods."

* * *

Under President Roosevelt's currency regulations "The Rhinegold" no doubt would be confiscated. It is thought Tammany would try to get a few of its tigers into the triumphal procession of Aïda. And sometimes it probably would be difficult to decide whether the "Dance of the Hours" should be performed in standard or daylight saving time.

* * *

"There is a potential grand opera star in almost every home in America," Mr. Otto H. Kahn said the other day. Americans who have recently become parents are invited to participate in a great operatic chorus to sing "You're Telling Us?"

He never slapped Jim on the back nor shook his hand in praise
Nor tried to prove he was his friend as actors might in plays.
Yet when the ladder slipped one day as Jim reached out too far,
He steadied it and made it firm while Jim climbed toward his star. C. L.

The Junior League ball in Washington is recalling the days of the Gibson Girl. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt is working her hair over into a pompadour for the occasion, with admitted difficulty. And facetious persons are making comparisons, one of which leaves little room for argument—that most girls today are more wary of a mouse than were the belles of 1900 of a "rat."

E. G. R. is the first to come forward in response to our casual call for rimes for reason in spelling and pronunciation:

Will somebody please tell us how
To make the word rough rhyme with bough?

Another question I have, which is:
Why should there be two t's in stitches?

A. G. L. writes: H. H. with the inimitable logic of the true Oxonian has declared in this column:

1. That "Oxford can see no justification at all for Cambridge's continued existence."

2. That Oxford "could after all always see a joke," and this "perhaps is the chief reason why she has never overlooked Cambridge."

The fact that Oxford can "see a joke" but "can see no justification at all" for its continued existence, enables Cambridge without offense to estimate Oxford's sense of humor at the precise value put upon this commodity on the banks of the Isis.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

The Playboys of Paris Streets—The Failings of Great Senators

PEOPLE at all familiar with the temperament of Paris mobs will not be inclined to attach any very enduring significance to the riots which have been in progress in that city for the last two or three days. Nothing is more volatile than the Paris populace; easily whipped into fury, it forgets its rage almost as quickly, and returns to its ordinary philosophy of quiet and comfortable living.

Two books recently published in the United States, very different in character, will really give to the reader a definite and substantially accurate understanding of the psychology of the Parisian. The lighter and more amusing of the two is "L'Affaire Jones," by Hillel Bernstein. It is a most amusing and lively narrative of the way in which a government is overthrown and the establishment of a Commune narrowly averted as the result of an accidental swapping of coats of an American and a Frenchman in a café. Without a serious line in the whole volume, it gives a graphic picture of the violent patriotism and the unthinking nationalism of the French mob.

More serious, and curiously significant at the present moment, are the chapters in Herbert Gorman's "Jonathan Bishop" which deal with the riots in Paris following the surrender at Sedan, and the brief triumph of the Commune. Mr. Gorman, who was for some years a reviewer for The Christian Science Monitor, has written a story of the Parisian scene at the time of the Franco-Prussian War which possesses extraordinary vitality and vivacity, and which, without in any way sacrificing the historic atmosphere, carries an engrossing story of the experience of a young American closely attached to our Legation at that time. The names of actual characters, such as the American Minister, Elihu Washburne, and the famous American dentist, Dr. Evans, are freely used, and their characteristics very accurately sketched by the author.

Mr. Gorman's study also of the French attitude toward war possesses a distinctly philosophical character. I do not know that the real futility of armed struggle between peoples could be better put than in this one phrase that leaps to the lips of his hero as he studies the wrath of the French people after their defeat at Sedan:

> I am beginning to see that no war ever ends, that no defeated people are ever defeated until they cease to exist; and that no victorious people ever achieve their final victory.

Perhaps Paris possesses the only society concerning which it can be seriously said in a moment of great turmoil and excitement that accurate understanding of it can best be obtained by a study of works of fiction. And yet I believe it to be literally true that out of reading these two books—one a farcical exaggeration, and the other a work of romantic interpretation—the reader can come more nearly to estimating the importance of the present Parisian outbreak than from any serious economic or sociological disquisition.

* * *

A very vigorous correspondent from Los Angeles objects violently to any classification of statesmen which would make Henry Cabot Lodge appear superior to either of the present Massachusetts senators, Mr. Walsh and Mr. Coolidge. He complains that the writer of this column seems "not to hesitate to put him (Lodge) in the same class with Daniel Webster and Charles Sumner."

Presumably my correspondent is, like myself, a warm supporter and advocate of the League of Nations, and is moved to resentment by Lodge's successful, yet most discreditable and unpatriotic attack on that essay in international coöperation. There are, however, but few senators against whom some grave error of judgment cannot be charged at one time or another in their public life. Daniel Webster, with whom he would not have Lodge classed, sacrificed at a stroke the support of his great New England constituency when he cast a vote which seemed to ally him with the slave power in the United States.

Has my correspondent ever read Whittier's "Ichabod," and does he think anything more biting could be written of Lodge than these lines?

> Let not the land once proud of him
> Insult him now,
> Nor brand with deeper shame his dim,
> Dishonored brow.
>
> Then, pay the reverence of old days
> To his dead fame;
> Walk backward, with averted gaze,
> And hide the shame!

And as for Charles Sumner, ranked in ordinary political estimate as one of Massachusetts' great and historic senators, a study of the historical work, "The Tragic Era," written by Claude Bowers, now United States Minister at Madrid, will indicate that he had on occasions showed the cloven foot.

I am, however, not trying to prove that no senator is truly great, but rather that most senators, however great, have had their errors of judgment, and that most of them have had to meet savage criticism despite their essential devotion to the public welfare.

The French Régime—A Barber's View

By MALLORY BROWNE

PARIS

"MAIS au fond, Monsieur," remarked my barber to me one day recently as he snipped away energetically at the hair behind my ears, "underneath it all, you know, we are just a republic of little pals!"

We were, of course, discussing the Stavisky scandal. Nobody in Paris was discussing anything else at the time. It was as if the mud slung in press and Parliament had, in drying, turned into a sort of fine volcanic dust that permeated everything in general and conversation in particular.

"What do you mean, 'a republic of little pals'?"

"But just that Monsieur—'une république de petits copains.' That is to say, 'Listen, old fellow, a friend of a cousin of my wife would like very much a job in your department. If you think you could arrange that for me, I believe maybe I could fix up that road-building contract of your brother-in-law you spoke to me about.' Voyez-vous, c'est très simple."

It was, as he said, very simple. Just one more manifestation, I thought, of that false "camaraderie" which exists in all countries, but which seems to have reached its highest point in France.

My friend the barber did not particularly condemn this practice; in fact he acknowledged, somewhat philosophically, that it had its roots in a certain familiar solidarity, and in a desire to be mutually helpful. He had a tendency to philosophizing, did my barber, and frequently would hold forth to me at great length on such varied subjects as President Roosevelt's new deal, German rearmament (which he was unshakably convinced was already an accomplished fact), the inherent weaknesses of the capitalist system, or the mistakes of Karl Marx and his followers.

But all that was in the days before the famous Stavisky affair became the only possible topic of conversation. "Ah, vous savez," he growled with a shrug of his shoulders and a menacing gesture of his scissors in the general direction of the Chamber of Deputies, "all those people over there, we are completely disgusted with them. Mais qu'est-ce que vous voulez? There's nothing to be done about it now."

What my barber thinks about such matters has, one may say, no real significance. But I have heard exactly similar sentiments expressed by taxi drivers, bus conductors, cooks, shopkeepers, and many a "bon bourgeois." I have talked with peasants—and nothing is more difficult than to have a two-sided conversation with a French peasant—and have found the same discontent hidden away deep below their tanned and impassive countenances.

Does this widespread dissatisfaction, which has been rendered more acute by indignation over the affair of the fraudulent bonds of Bayonne issued by Stavisky, mean that there is any danger of a revolutionary uprising in France?

Before this question can be answered, a clear distinction must be drawn between, on the one hand, superficial agitation whipped to a white heat by certain political parties who are using the Stavisky scandal as a weapon in their effort to discredit the existing government and hasten their own return to power; and on the other, certain deep-seated deficiencies in the French parliamentary system which, it is rapidly being realized, make its operation in the general public interest difficult, and its exploitation in the interests of a few only too easy.

With regard to the first factor—the rioting in the streets, the sensational charges and counter-charges of official complicity in the press, the turbulent sessions in the Chamber of Deputies—it is possible to answer immediately: no, there is no prospect of any violent upheaval, of any radical change, coming about in France as a direct result of these manifestations.

But the second element—the shortcomings of the French republican régime, its awkward confusion of the legislative and executive functions, its unwieldy wordiness as contrasted with the apparently unhindered action of the dictatorships now in vogue in Europe, above all its intensely local political life which exposes the deputy to a superabundance of personal contact with the electors of his own small circumscription—here one is faced with fundamental difficulties of democracy as it is applied in France; and an answer is not so easy.

This much is certain: innumerable Frenchmen in all walks of life and of every shade of political opinion, who a few years, or even months, ago would have scoffed at the suggestion of a change in the republican régime in France, now admit that such a possibility can no longer be ignored. A great deal, of course, depends on attendant circumstances, on the duration and intensity of the economic crisis in France, on the fate of the franc, on the international situation.

If the prospects for prolonged peace in Europe should improve, bringing an increase of confidence and consequent economic recovery, than any radical governmental change in France might be postponed indefinitely. But if on the other hand existing difficulties continued unabated; if sensational financial scandals similar to the Stavisky affair keep the imperfections of the present regime prominently in the public eye; and, above all, if a powerful leader or group of leaders, lacking at present, should suddenly appear, then the danger of the disappearance of the Third Republic might very well become imminent.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

It Remains Bootleg

IT IS hard to see how the Treasury could come to any conclusion different from the policy now announced that it will have no traffic with bootleggers.

It probably is true that there are large stocks of illicit liquor and that some part of this will reach the public in the form of untaxed bootleg unless the Government beatifies the bootleggers and legalizes the liquor by accepting taxes upon it. That is the argument put forward to beguile the Treasury.

The same question was raised when owners of a liquor ship off the California coast telegraphed what was construed as a threat that the liquor would be smuggled in unless importation permits were granted. In that case Washington took summary action. The same principle now applies to such bootleg liquor as is in stock. Even revenue, important as it is, cannot override Government self-respect.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Your Success

ACHIEVEMENT is not always success, while reputed failure often is. The most successful men are not necessarily the ones noisily attracting public attention. The best and most useful women are not the bright butterflies of fashion on the stage, whose press agents incessantly flaunt their pictures and their petty doings before the public.

They have only the husks of life's golden grain.

Like that soldier under Valerius who found a shining leather bag filled with pearls and cast away the pearls, but carefully preserved the bag, these self-absorbed ones are spurning true riches, real success, to hug to their hearts that are empty and worthless.

The unlauded men and women who are quietly attending to their own duties, every day contributing something substantial to general industry, prosperity and progress, rearing children in habits of useful work and right living and supplying examples that elevate the moral and intellectual level of their little communities—these are the men and women of real influence and power.

Success is theirs in the fullest measure.—*Democratic Messenger* (Snow Hill, Md.).

"True Temperance"

WE HAD an expression of so-called "True Temperance" in our Saturday evening paper. It was down in the police court. This was the first real police court since the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and the establishing of liquor stores for the distribution of liquors.

John Barleycorn is back on the job, and for the first time in fifteen years police court was filled with drunks, wife beaters and humans who had fallen prey to repeal or 3.2 plus.

Readers of this paper who have followed closely the news in the courts of local magistrates will testify that there is a change, and that it is not a very difficult matter to establish whether there was more drinking under the prohibition laws or since "True Temperance" has become a reality.—*Monessen* (Penna.) *Independent.*